The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8079 第八千零七十九號 光緒癸未年十月初十日 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1883. 禮拜五 香港英十一月九號 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 7, DE BAY, British steamer, 1,087, Joseph Lee, Nagasaki 2nd November, Coals.—MITSU BISHI M. S. S. Co.

November 8, AMATISTA, British str., 450, Thebaud, Manila 5th November, Hemp and Cigars.—RUSSELL & Co.

November 8, NINGPO, British steamer, 761, Cass, Canton 8th November, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

November 8, NEPAUL, British steamer, 1,987, H. Wyatt, Bombay 20th Oct., and Singapore 3rd Nov., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE. NOVEMBER 8TH.

Fooksang, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

November 8, FOOKSANG, British steamer, for Shanghai.

November 8, SEA RIPPLE, British schooner, for Freemantle.

November 8, PICCIOLA, German str., for Singapore.

November 8, CHOLLERTON, British steamer, Nagasaki.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *De Bay*, str., from Nagasaki.—1 European.

Per *Amatista*, str., from Manila.—Rev. Simon Barroso and servant, Rev. Raymundo Lozano and servant, and 9 Chinese.

Per *Nepaul*, str., for Hongkong.—From London.—Sergeant-Major and Mrs. White, Messrs. Daar and Matheson. From Bombay.—Mr. S. Bhunjeebhoy and native servant, and 4 Chinese. From Penan.—Mr. H. Price, and 66 Chinese. From Singapore.—Surgeon Pike, A.M.D., and 106 Chinese. For Shanghai.—From London.—Mrs. Darling, infant and nurse, Mrs. Rogerson and 2 children, Commander G. W. Hill, R.N., Mr. Harris's two sons. From Penang.—Mr. A. B. Stephens and native servant. From Singapore.—Lieut. J. J. Pendor and native servant. For Yokohama.—From Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. Lowe and European female servant. From Bombay.—Mr. Frenetbick.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Amatista* reports left Manila on the 5th inst., and had moderate N.E. monsoon and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *De Bay* reports left Nagasaki on the 2nd inst., 2 p.m., and had light monsoon and fine weather throughout the passage.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(Per last Mail's Advice).

Varuna	Manila	Sept. 21
Ulysses (s.)	Shanghai	Sept. 21
Johann	Manila	Sept. 22
Dale (s.)	Hongkong	Sept. 22
Ernst	Hongkong	Sept. 23
Arab	Manila	Sept. 24
Deucalion (s.)	Shanghai	Sept. 24
Sophocles	Hongkong	Sept. 25
Savannah	Manila	Sept. 27

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date).

Elizabeth	Penarth	July 1
H.M.S. Merlin	Plymouth	July 7
Okeia	Hamburg	July 12
Jupiter	Cardiff	July 13
Osaka	London	July 31
Willy	Cuxhaven	Aug. 6
Wilhelm	London	Aug. 16
Lamington (s.)	Glasgow	Aug. 25
Laju (s.)	London	Aug. 27
Stamboul (s.)	Marseilles	Aug. 30
Dakota	Penarth	Sept. 4
Margrethe	Penarth	Sept. 13
Charlotte	Penarth	Sept. 13
Radnorshire (s.)	Hamburg	Sept. 14
Andromeda	Penarth	Sept. 15
Constance	L'pool via Cardiff	Sept. 20

INTIMATIONS.

A FONG.
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Has a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire, the Copies of which are only to be purchased from this Studio or Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S Store.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS and PORTRAITS taken daily.

Also.

A. Set of PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of the scene of the late Riot in Canton.

IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.

STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [62

A GENTLEMAN who has had long and varied experience in Commercial Business, and is quite competent to take charge of Books, Cash, Correspondence, or the General Management of an Office, is open to a re-engagement in China at the end of the year. Unexceptionable references. Address

DELTA.
Post Office, Amoy.

24th October, 1883. [1939

C. L. THEVENIN.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

HAS FOR SALE.—A Fine Assortment of WHITE and RED BURGANDIES, GRAND HERMITAGE, CHAMBERTIN POMMARD, RICHEBOURG CHABLIS, Pints and Quarts, OLD PORT, SHERRY, WHISKY, COGNAC, &c.

Assorted LIQUORS, SYRUPS, and PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

18th October, 1883. [1897

THE LOGAN TRIAL.

A PAMPHLET, containing a full and revised Report of this trial, reprinted from the *Daily Press*, is now ready at the Booksellers and at this Office.

Price Fifty Cents.
"DAILY PRESS" Office.
2nd October, 1883.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.
REDUCED PRICE, $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.

The *Daily Press* Office.

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Bookbinding in every Style by Competent Workmen on the Premises.
Music bound in Elegant Bindings.
Commercial Binding of every Size and Description, and Account Books ruled to any Pattern.
QUALITY OF MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...$5,000,000.
INSTALMENT received on NEW SHARES... 926,765.62.
$5,926,765.62.

RESERVED FUND...$2,500,000.
INSTALMENTS of PREMIUM received on NEW SHARES...... 698,336.43.
$3,198,336.43.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—WM. REINERS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.	A. McIver, Esq.
A. Gültzow, Esq.,	F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Hon. F. B. Johnson.	M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
A. P. McEwen, Esq.	W. H. Forbes, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.,
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
8] Hongkong, 25th August, 1883.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL............ £1,500,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY UNDER CHARTER.......... £1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

J. MELVILLE MATSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [9

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE Have this day admitted Mr. DE WESTLEY LAYTON as a Partner in our Firm.

BAIN & Co.
Taiwanfoo, 1st September, 1883. [1636

NORTH BORNEO COMPANY'S IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

NOTICE.

DURING the Absence of the Undersigned, and until further Notice, Mr. FREDERICK RICKARDS will take Charge of the Business of this Department of the "BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY."

W. H. MEDHURST,
Commissioner for Immigration,
BRITISH N. B. Co.
5th November, 1883. [2005

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents of the CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
20th October, 1883. [1931

NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will conduct our business at this port, and all communications should be addressed to them. Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents at this port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [1440

INTIMATIONS.

THE "CEYLON OBSERVER." PUBLISHED DAILY.

THE Oldest and Largest Paper in the Colony, with a Circulation far ahead of any other local print.

☞ THE ONLY CEYLON JOURNAL that receives regular SPECIAL TELEGRAMS of Mail and of other important Intelligence from Bombay, Madras, Galle, &c.; besides REUTER'S SERVICE FROM EUROPE, &c.

Subscription, with Postage, to China and Japan, Rupees 47, in advance.

THE WEEKLY "CEYLON OBSERVER," with SUPPLEMENTS containing all Telegraphic Intelligence.

Subscription for China, Japan, Straits, &c., Rupees 19 per annum, in advance. Received at "Hongkong Daily Press" Office. [1979—1

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a List of their Contributions of Premia for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th November next, will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent claims or alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
1st September, 1883. [1632

HOP SHING & Co.
ENGINEERS,
BOILER MAKERS, COPPER SMITHS,
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, &c.,
NESS IRON WORKS.

Having commenced business, are ready to undertake work of the above descriptions under the Supervision of an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN.

Orders executed with the utmost despatch and at moderate terms.

ENGINE ROOM STORE, WEST POINT, HONGKONG. [1764

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st October the PRICE of ICE will be reduced to 1½ Cents per Pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
17th September, 1883. [1724

MISS NELSON, Principal of the Raffles Girls' School, Singapore, returning to England at the end of January next, wishes to undertake the charge and Education of Children from the East.

Reference permitted to Lady WELD, Government House, Singapore.
The Right Rev. Bishop of Singapore and Sarawak.
Dr. ROWELL, P.C.M.O., Singapore.
Mrs. BIGGS, Chaplaincy, Malacca. [1792

INSURANCES.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
5th November, 1883. [2004

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—

On First-class European Tenements	at ½ °/. Net per Annum.
On First-class Godowns, & Merchandise stored therein	at ½ °/. Net per Annum.
On Coals	at 1 °/. Net per Annum.
On Petroleum in licensed Godowns	at 1½ °/. Net per Annum.
On First-class Chinese Tenements	at 2 °/. Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese Tenements	at 2½ °/. Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents for Phœnix Fire Office.
5th August, 1881. [17

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK.

RATES ON FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS REDUCED TO ½ PER CENT. NETT PER ANNUM FROM THIS DATE.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
9th May, 1881. [60

THE CHINA MERCHANTS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED) Tls. 1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
TONG KING SING, Esq., Chairman.

CHU YU CHEE, Esq.	CHANG SU HO, Esq.
CHING TO CHAI, Esq.	YIP YU TIN, Esq.

and ten others.
HO SHEN CHEE, Esq., Secretary.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

Usual returns of Premia are made to all Contributors of Business whether Shareholders or not.

HO SHEN CHEE,
Secretary.
Head Office, Hankow Road,
Shanghai, 1st June, 1882. [1102

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of £15,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
11th May, 1881. [16

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
January 1882. [958

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.

INSURANCES Effected for Life or Short Periods; on Joint Lives; and on the limited payment system.

For Particulars, apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Agents.
7th December, 1882. [16

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Agents,
Sun Fire Office.
12th May, 1881. [15

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ½ °/. nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
27th March, 1883. [692

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LUM SIN SANG, Esq.

BAN HUP, Esq.	YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHOY, Esq.	Q. HOI CHUNE, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [1705

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at ½ per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.
20th May, 1881. [2

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
26th July, 1872. [13

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 10th November, 1883, at 2 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,

A FEW PIECES of SHANGHAI-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Comprising:—

OFFICE DESK, DAVENPORT, WARDROBE with Plate Glass Door, CHEST of DRAWERS, BUREAU with Glass, MARBLE TOP WASHSTAND, and C AMBER STAND; TOILET GLASSES, LADY'S CHAIR, and PERAMBULATORS.

also—

An Invoice of GILT FRAMED OIL PAINTINGS.

and

An Invoice of MARBLE SLABS for TABLES.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
9th November, 1883. [2035

FURNITURE SALE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 14th November, at 2 o'clock P.M., at No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—

Articles for DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BED ROOM, and DRESSING ROOM, CANTON MATTING, CARPETTING, RUGS, BAMBOO BLINDS.

SETS of FENDERS and FIRE-IRONS and GLASS; SUNDRIES.

A few PLANTS and FERNS.

The Things can be seen on the Morning of the Sale.

TERMS.—As usual.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
8th November, 1883. [2029

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions from Mr. EDWARD JAMES ACKROYD, Receiver of the ESTATE of NG CHEONG to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 15th November, 1883, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M., at the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

Comprising:—

All those Pieces or Parcels of GROUND Situate at YAU-MA-TEE, British Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and Registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Kowloon MARINE LOT No. 30, Section A B C H and I and the Remaining Portion of Kowloon INLAND LOT No. 43, Section C of Kowloon INLAND LOT No. 106, and Section B of Kowloon INLAND LOT No. 107, held for the respective residues of the terms of 75 years respectively. The property will be offered for Sale in 13 Lots as follows:—

All those premises respectively known as,

Lot 1—The Tenement No. 20 Praya, proportion of annual Crown rent $1.72.

Lot 2—The Tenement No. 21 Praya, proportion of annual Crown rent $1.72.

Lot 3—The Tenement No. 86 Station Street, proportion of annual Crown rent $1.72.

Lot 4—The Tenement No. 88 Station Street, proportion of annual Crown rent $1.72.

Lot 5—The Tenement No. 90 Station Street, proportion of annual Crown rent $1.72.

Lot 6—The Tenement No. 63 Temple Street, proportion of annual Crown rent $1.72.

Lot 7—The Tenement No. 65 Temple Street, proportion of annual Crown rent $1.72.

Lot 8—The Tenement No. 67 Temple Street, proportion of annual Crown rent $1.72.

Lot 9—The Tenement No. 69 Temple Street, proportion of annual Crown rent $1.72.

Lot 10—The Tenement No. 73 Temple Street, proportion of annual Crown rent $1.72.

Lot 11—The Tenement No. 75 Temple Street, proportion of annual Crown rent $1.72.

Lot 12—The Tenement No. 21 Fuk-Shing-lane, proportion of annual Crown rent $1.72.

Lot 13—All that piece of VACANT GROUND situate between the Tenements Nos. 26 and 30 Temple Street, proportion of annual Crown rent $1.82.

The Lots will be sold subject to the existing lettings and tenancies thereof respectively.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Vendor,
35, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
7th November, 1883. [2020

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

1815.—The year of our Establishment in Europe.
1847.—The year of our Establishment in China.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s **** COGNAC, the very best and oldest shipped.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s ***, **, * COGNAC.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s INVALID'S PORT, old and thoroughly good.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s SHERRY W.S. the best wine of its kind in China.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Amoroso, Vino de Pasto, Vino Puro.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s CLARETS, Chateau Mouton, Larose, St. Estephe, &c.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Agents have for sale the "Royal Charter" Champagne—selected for the Queen.
The "Carlton" Whiskey—two qualities, 11 and 5 years old, guaranteed.

All these are kept in stock in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama. Address for particulars: Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., or Siemssen & Co., or Lane, Crawford & Co. at either place; and to Messrs. Bush Bros., Newchwang. [2061

RODERICK DHU WHISKY.

A PURE Fine Flavoured Blend equal in Bouquet and Style to the Finest French BRANDY.

S le Agent, Hongkong,
C. L. THEVENIN.
20th October, 1883. [1916

CHOICE BRONZES.
PORCELAIN AND CLOISONNE WARE,
Hand Painted Tea and Breakfast Sets
of artistic design and exquisite workmanship
CURIOSITIES.
FURNITURE, PIANOS, PICTURES.
FOR SALE OR ON HIRE.
CASSUMBHOY, Opposite City Hall. [550

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.
27th March, 1876. [11

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.
1st January, 1882. [18

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
16th November, 1872. [14

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

BISNEE VILLA, POKFOOLUM, Furnished.

No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
28th June, 1883. [29

WANTED TO RENT.

FROM 15th November, a SMALL HOUSE or UPPER FLAT of a large House. Rents must be moderate. Particulars to be sent to

A. B. C.,
Care of this Office.
1st November, 1883. [1984

TO LET.

SPACIOUS GODOWN at BOWRINGTON, suitable for the Storage of Coal.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
9th March, 1883. [496

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1st February, 1882. [30

TO BE LET.

THE DETACHED FAMILY RESIDENCE, known as "BEAUREGARD," with Garden and Tennis Lawn attached.

SHOP and DWELLING in Queen's Road Central.

An OFFICE, in Queen's Road Central.

HOUSES at Spring Gardens, moderate rentals.

GODOWNS at East and West Points.

SMALL GODOWNS at Fletcher's Buildings.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
3rd October, 1883. [1814

TO BE LET FURNISHED.
With Immediate Possession.

ROSE VILLA WEST, Bonham Road, with use of Tennis Lawn.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
3rd November, 1883. [1996

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us No. 11, Queen's Road Central.

For Further Particulars, apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
1st August, 1883. [1450

TO LET

THE THIRD FLOOR in the new Premises occupied by the Undersigned, Ice House Lane, containing 5 Rooms with Kitchen, Bathrooms and Servant Quarters attached.

Also 2 Large ROOMS on the Ground Floor suitable for Offices.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
6th October, 1883. [1835

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.

Also
Entire GODOWNS to be LET.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.
3rd March, 1881. [1057

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

In the matter of a Deed of Assignment and Trust by LEONG ON otherwise LEONG HOK CHAU of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Compradore.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance and by virtue of the above mentioned Deed the Undersigned are duly appointed Trustees of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said LEONG ON.

Creditors and others are hereby requested to send in their CLAIMS against the above Estate to the Undersigned on or before the 12th day of November, 1883, otherwise they will not be included in the scheme of distribution.

All persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned.

Dated the 13th day of October, 1883.

CHIU U TIN.
KWOK TUN.
LO TSZ CHUNG.
1889] LI TAK CHEONG.

NOTICE.

In the matter of a Deed of Assignment and Trust by LEONG YAT SAU otherwise MING KEE of Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, Accountant.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance and by virtue of the above mentioned Deed the Undersigned are duly appointed Trustees of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said LEONG YAT SAU.

Creditors and others are hereby requested to send in their CLAIMS against the above Estate to the Undersigned on or before the 12th day of November, 1883, otherwise they will not be included in the scheme of distribution.

All persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned.

Dated the 13th day of October, 1883.

CHIU U TIN.
KWOK TUN.
LO TSZ CHUNG.
1890] LI TAK CHEONG.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A SECOND and FINAL BONUS of Five per Cent on Contributions and a Dividend of Eighteen Dollars and Twenty Nine Cents per Share for the year 1882, will be payable on MONDAY, the 22nd instant.

WARRANTS may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after that date.

By Order of the Board,
DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
22nd October, 1883. [1921

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for passing the Company's Steamers through the Suez Canal in Quarantine, thus avoiding any detention in EGYPT. The Homeward mails are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports prevents the landing of passengers, and those travelling by the Company's Steamers are advised to remain on board the vessel which calls at MARSEILLES en route—stopping a few hours only to discharge cargo—and proceed in her direct to LONDON, thus avoiding all quarantine delays and inconveniences. The passages of the steamers will be accelerated, and they will not call at MALTA or GIBRALTAR.

E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.
7th September, 1883. [1676

SUN SHING
DEALER IN SILKS,
Canton and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Ware, Curiosities, Ornaments, Inlaid Chairs and Tables, &c., &c.,
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLER,
ENGRAVER ON STAMPS, SEALS, &c., &c.,
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

NOTE.—This Firm is the oldest established of the kind in Hongkong, and has no connection with any other of similar hong name.

SUN SHING. [1610

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"BRECONSHIRE,"
Thomas, Commander, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods with exception of Opium are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, at Wanchai, No. 3, behind the premises known as "Blue Buildings" whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 9th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
2nd November, 1883. [1954

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"GLENEAGLES,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before THREE P.M., TO-DAY, the 3rd November.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 10th instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
3rd November, 1883. [2002

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX-O. S.S. CO.'S S.S. "BELLEROPHON," FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 12th inst., for shipment per steamer "AGAMEMNON."

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
7th November, 1883. [1987

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "BELLEROPHON," are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 7th November, 1883.

Goods undelivered after the 13th Nov., 1883, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
7th November, 1883. [1987

STEAMSHIP "IRAOUADDY."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "INDUS," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before TEN A.M., TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 12th inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me before the 15th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
5th November, 1883.

KELLY AND WALSH'S
LIST OF NEW SEASON'S CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Little Ann—Illustrated by Kate Greenaway.
The Boats of the World designed and described by one of the Craft.
Buckets and Spades, Nursery Rhymes Set to Music.
Old Proverbs with New Pictures.
Little Wide-a-Wake Volume 1884.
Little Folks Volume 1884.
Every Boy's Annual, 1884.
The Snow Queen by Hans Christian Anderson Illustrated by T. Pym.
Perseus the Gorgon Slayer Illustrated by Spence.
Good Times, Pictures by Dora Wheeler.
A Day in a Child's Life Illustrated by Kate Greenaway.
Sunny Hours and Pretty Flowers—Illustrated by G. Lambert.
A Large Assortment of Bright Coloured Toy Books on Paper and Linen.

NEW BOOKS.

Low's Life of General Sir Fred. Roberts.
Prescott's The Sailing Boat and its Management.
Gordon's Electricity and Magnetism 2 Vols.
Rowe's Every Day Life in India.
Harrison's Womans Handwork in Modern Houses.
Querist's Birthday Book and Confession Album.
Translations of Peking Gazette, 1882.
Customs Medical Reports—New Issue.
KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG. [28

W. BREWER is now showing a large collection of American, English and Chinese CHRISTMAS CARDS.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1884.

New Lot of CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES, CIGAR BOXES, ASH TRAYS, &c.

LADIES' COMPANIONS, CARD CASES, PHOTO ALBUMS, PHOTO FRAMES, INKSTANDS, BLOTTERS and many Novelties.

THE NEW BALL PROGRAMME INDICATOR.
THE NEW EASEL ALBUMS.
THE NEW OLD GOLD PHOTO SCREENS.
SQUEEZER PLAYING CARDS.
GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.

W. BREWER,
27] Queen's Road.

AVIS.

UNE ADJUDICATION PUBLIQUE, sur soumissions cachetées, aura lieu en la Chancellerie du Consulat de France à Hongkong, le Mercredi, 14 Novembre courant, à 2 h. de l'après midi, pour la fourniture totale, (en 4 livraisons de 1,500 tonnes chacune, du 1er. au 10 de chaque mois, à partir du 1er. Decembre, 1883)

DE 6,000 TONNES DE CHARBON de Newcastle d'Australie, livrables à Haïphong, pour le compte du service administratif du Tonkin. Le cahier des clauses et conditions du contrat est déposé à la disposition du public à la Chancellerie du Consulate de France, à Hongkong.

Hongkong, le 3 Novembre, 1883.

Le S. Commissaire de la Division de Chine et du Japon,
2006] G. DE MONTJAMONT.

INTIMATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE LOFTUS TROUPE!
THE LOFTUS TROUPE!!
THE LOFTUS TROUPE!!!

NOTICE.

THE Repertoire of the above Company is now on view at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S. It contains Eighteen Pieces, from which intending Subscribers are respectfully requested to select the Twelve they wish to see performed, the Management to be guided by the majority, in order to give satisfaction.

THE PERFORMANCES
will commence about
THE 22ND OF THIS MONTH, NOVEMBER,
with
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S WORLD-FAMED
PIRATES OF PENZANCE!
PIRATES OF PENZANCE!!
PIRATES OF PENZANCE!!!

BARTLEY O'BRIEN,
Agent.
7th November, 1883. [1993

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE.)

THE Company's Steamship
"BELLEROPHON,"
Captain Freeman, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 9th instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
9th November, 1883. [1987

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"NEPAUL,"
will leave for the above place TO-MORROW, the 10th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.
9th November, 1883.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship
"FOKIEN,"
Captain Harris, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at DAYLIGHT, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
8th November, 1883. [2032

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
Captain A. B. MacTavish, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agent.
8th November, 1883. [2030

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Bark
"WILLIAM MANSON,"
Kindred, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
8th November, 1883. [2031

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO DAILY BOARDERS.

UNTIL further notice the Charges now prevailing will be continued after the 1st proximo.

By Order of the Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.
9th November, 1883. [2033

NOTICE.

20 BOILER MAKERS required for Service in H. M. Naval Yard. Apply at INSPECTOR OF MACHINERY'S OFFICE, Naval Yard.

W. H. LOBB,
Naval Storekeeper.
H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 9th November, 1883. [2034

WANTED ON BOTTOMRY.

ABOUT DOLLARS ELEVEN THOUSAND ($11,000) on the SHIP, FREIGHT and CARGO of the German bark *Marie*, Captain THOMASCHEWSKI, for the voyage hence to Channel for orders to a Port in the UNITED KINGDOM or on the CONTINENT. TENDERS must be sent in on or before THIS DAY, the 9th November, to the Undersigned, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
7th November, 1883. [2022

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

IT having been found impracticable to make a Correct CATALOGUE of the CLUB LIBRARY without Calling in the BOOKS and CLOSING the ROOM for about ONE WEEK, MEMBERS are particularly requested to RETURN ALL BOOKS in Circulation, on or before the 15th November instant. No WORKS will be issued after the 12th November.

Any STRAY WORKS or ODD VOLUMES belonging to the CLUB, if returned, will be thankfully received, and Books taken out and not returned will be Charged to the MEMBERS in whose Names they are entered.

By Order of the General Committee,
A. O'D. GOURDIN,
Acting Secretary.
7th November, 1883. [2018

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to FOUR O'CLOCK P.M. of THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, for the ERECTION of DISPENSER'S QUARTERS at the ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, Hongkong according to Plan, Specification and Conditions which can be seen on Application at the Naval Storekeeper's Office.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

W. H. LOBB,
Naval Storekeeper.
H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 8th November, 1883. [2027

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st December, 1883, the BUSINESS of the HOTEL will be conducted by the Company. Pending the completion of the proposed alterations and repairs the DIRECTORS solicit the indulgence of the Public for any inconvenience which may be caused thereby.

By order of the Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.
8th November, 1883. [2028

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., have received the following NEW GOODS.
Fenders and Fire-Irons, New Fire-guards and Coal Vases, Kerosine Cooking Stoves.
Hinks's "Duplex" Table Lamps in new designs, New Folding Lamp Shades, Linen "Dagmar" Shades.
"Saratoga" Trunks and Ladies' Dress Trunks, Travelling Bags and Hold-alls, Despatch Boxes and Portfolios.
New "Slider" Playing Cards. "Moguls" and "Squeezers" Call Bells. Scrap Books, New Office Sundries.
Christmas Cards in New Prize Designs, Menu and Name Cards, Porcelain Menu Tablets.
Artist's Materials and New Canvases, Air Beds and Cushions, New Cutlery.
Christy's Felt-Hats in New Shapes and Colours, Ellwood's Felt-Hats on Cork. Cricketing Caps and "Tam-o-Shanter" Caps.
Tennis Sets, Tennis Bats, Tennis Balls, Cricket Bats, Balls and Stumps, Guns and Sportsman's Sundries.
Cope's Tobaccos, Fresh Golden Cloud, Fresh Birdseye and Mixture, Manila and Penang Cigars.
New Saddlery, Whips and Fly Switches, Curry Combs and Brushes, Saddles and Saddle-Cloths.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
25th October, 1883. [632

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO., FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS.
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED, PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.
NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [23

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1883.

THE British Minister and the German Consul-General have gone to Korea to endeavour to negotiate treaties with that country on lines similar to those on which the treaties with China and Japan are based, instead of the agreements first concluded, which were of similar tenour to that negotiated by Commodore SHUFELDT on behalf of the United States. That agreement surrenders a great deal which none of the Treaty Powers would be prepared to concede to China or even to Japan, and hence the refusal to ratify the Treaties first concluded by the representatives of England and Germany. The terms of the American treaty were, if we mistake not, dictated by LI HUNG-CHANG, who doubtless hoped by and bye to be able to quote the treaty as a precedent for asking for a revision of the foreign treaties with China. But that astute satrap reckoned in this instance without the host. The British and German Governments were too wide awake to grant to Korea the power to strangle the little trade that may be eventually developed. There is no reason why such concessions should be made; every reason why they should not be granted. The Koreans may prove more liberal than the Chinese and less protective than the Japanese, but they are certainly a long way behind either in civilisation, and corruption is as prevalent among the Korean officials as it is among the Chinese mandarins.

The eager haste made by Commodore SHUFELDT to effect the pioneer treaty with Korea and to be the first to open up the country to Western commerce is likely to bring little beside the barren honour of precedence in securing commercial intercourse with the Hermit Nation, for the profits of the trade promise to be very small indeed, judging from the accounts lately given by Japanese papers of the poverty of the peninsular kingdom. A correspondent of the *Hochi Shimbun* says that $50,000, part of the indemnity payable by the Korean Government to Japan, was handed to the Japanese Consul at Gensan on the 2nd October. The payment of this indemnity was found to be so difficult owing to the want of money, that the required sum had to be taken out of the loan of $200,000 obtained from China. It seems, too, that the new trade regulations, which subject all imports in future to customs duty have caused a great, though probably only temporary, falling-off in Japanese trade. The extent of the commercial transactions, says the *Japan Gazette*, between Japan and Korea can be estimated "by the fact that, although business had been fairly active during the past two months, aggregate operations did not exceed 110,000 yen per month in value; and of this trifle copper, especially required by the Korean Government for coinage purposes, formed a large portion. Exports also showed a marked diminution, owing, no doubt, to the scarcity of gold dust, and the reduced supply of beans. Profit on trade there was none; and with regard to the future it seemed as if the resources of the Koreans were almost exhausted, for the richest people had been exchanging silver plate, and old gold and silver Japanese coins for raw copper." The poverty of the people is now known to be universal, and their wants are also few, while the productions of the country may be summed up in the following catalogue:—Hides, gold dust, gold and silver bullion, rice, beans, beche de mer, gallnuts, horns, cotton, and silk. The quantities of these are very limited at present, and it will take some time before the exports can be materially increased. It must also be remembered that the population, which is variously estimated at from six to ten millions, is nothing like so great as that of most of the Chinese provinces, and that the purchasing power of the Hermit Nation is far less than any one of them. Foreign trade with Korea must necessarily therefore be a plant of slow growth.

THE decision of the Home Government, disallowing the annexation of New Guinea and other islands in the South Pacific, can only be looked upon as postponing, not settling, the question. The Australians are thoroughly in earnest on this subject. They cannot quietly submit to see the New Hebrides turned into a French penal settlement, nor can they be expected to contemplate with equanimity the establishment of a foreign power in New Guinea. Yet it is evident that sooner or later New Guinea must fall under the dominion of some European power. The Old World is becoming too cramped for the enterprise and number of its inhabitants, new fields are being sought, and a constant stream of emigration is flowing both to North America and Australasia. This movement will continue to increase, and it will be found impossible to keep such a magnificent country as New Guinea permanently closed against it. No time is likely to be more favourable for the annexation of that island to the British possessions than the present, and the deferring of the responsibility must be looked upon as weakness rather than prudence. Meantime the Australians are opening up the ground. Some time ago the Geographical Society of Australasia decided to undertake the scientific exploration of New Guinea. The Governments of New South Wales and Victoria have each promised to place £1,000 on next year's estimates towards this object, and the Society is now asking the Australian public, by means of a circular, to subscribe the additional funds necessary for the purpose. The circular says:—"The Island of New Guinea is probably the largest tract of land yet unexplored on the earth's surface. Geographically speaking it forms part of the Australian Region, and its future settlement from Australian shores is naturally indicated. The necessity of ascertaining the configuration of its coasts, the capabilities of its interior, the character of the native population, &c., is apparent. Until now the work of exploration in the interior of New Guinea, has been mostly performed by foreign naturalists, but it may be confidently hoped that Australians will be proud to contribute to the scientific exploration of a country which is geographically part of their natural domain." The papers support the request on the ground of the commercial rather than the scientific value of the exploration, but as a matter of fact it is really impossible to separate these values, for science and commerce may in the present day be said to walk almost hand to hand, whether it be in the domain of mechanical appliances or of geographical exploration. "Twelve years ago," says a Brisbane paper, "the coast of this colony, North of Cardwell, was almost as unexplored as that of New Guinea is now. In 1873 an expedition under the late G. E. DALRYMPLE explored that coast, and the various rivers between Cardwell and the Endeavour. The expense of that expedition was fully justified by its results. The sugar industry was then suffering from the 'rust,' and the rich lands of the Northern rivers, whose existence was then made public, were not for that reason at once selected. Mr. DALRYMPLE's report of cedar forests on those rivers, however, induced Melbourne firms to spend large sums in the North Queensland cedar industry. The cedar getters were pioneers for the sugar planters, who have lately selected land there in large quantities, and Cooktown, Port Douglas and Cairns benefited very considerably by the cedar industry. A carefully conducted exploration of New Guinea would probably have much the same results. If valuable minerals are discovered in that island, and this is more than probable, it would in ten years' time possess ports as flourishing as Cooktown, Port Douglas, and Cairns." The surveyors who have already been over portions of the country speak of its suitability for agricultural purposes in the highest terms. Little or nothing is as yet known of its mineral resources, but of the richness of its soil there can be no question, and notwithstanding the decision of Lord DERBY it is as certain as anything in the future can be certain that we shall ere long see the country exploited by Europeans and bearing the rich crops for which it is so well adapted.

Two ladies at Nassick have died from the effects of eating Bombay oysters.

The delivery of the English mail was begun at 4.50 yesterday evening.

General Negrier, at present in Algiers, has, according to French papers, asked the Minister of War to be sent to Tonquin.

The cook charged with causing the death of the coppersmith Chun Yu Tai, in Queen's-road West, on Tuesday, was brought up, on remand, before Capt. Thomsett yesterday. The evidence taken at the inquest the previous day, which we have already published, and that of another coppersmith employed in the same shop testifying to the same facts as the other witnesses, was given, but the medical witnesses were not present, and the case was adjourned in order that subpoenas might be served on them.

The Volunteers of this colony are very fortunate in the officers they have elected to command them, for since the time they were appointed they have shown an enthusiastic interest in the welfare of the Corps. During the last drill season their liberality and their exertions were most unstintingly bestowed, and this season there is now further proof of their determination to render volunteering popular in the colony. During the past week Capt. Francis has been busily engaged in getting up a field day at Kowloon, so as to give the men a good introduction to the new equipment of small arms and mountain guns which were sent out in the *Telemachus*, with the additional attraction of a knife and fork drill at Mr. Chater's bungalow afterwards. Lists were sent round to the men, and, we believe, fairly satisfactorily filled. In connection with this field day, the following notification was sent round by Captain Francis to the men signing the lists:—

"The Commandant having sanctioned the proposed excursion for drill and field practice to Kowloon on Saturday next, the 10th instant, the Battery will parade at 3 p.m. sharp at the Gun Sheds, Murray Barracks.

Two Sergeants and 12 Gunners with two 7-pr. mountain guns under Lieutenant McCallum will form an Artillery Detachment and will parade without belts or side arms.

The remainder of the Non-Commissioned Officers and men will parade with small arms and will act as escort for the guns. Lieutenant Mosely will command this party.

The Artillery will be provided with 10 rounds of blank ammunition per gun, and the Escort with 10 rounds blank cartridge per man.

Blue clothing and helmets will be worn.

A Steam Launch will be provided to convey the party to Kowloon and back. Dinner will be at 6.30 p.m., at Mr. Chater's Bungalow."

The German steamer *Wells* left the Kowloon dock yesterday and the American barque *Jas. A. Borland* went in. The German ship *Otto* went round to Aberdeen to be docked yesterday.

The Lady Superioress of the Italian Sisters of Charity, after renewing her best thanks to the benevolent friends of the institution for their kindness in honouring the performance of the opera of "St. Dorothea" with their presence, begs, through our medium, to inform them that it will be repeated on the 10th instant, at five o'clock, and, relying on their well known generosity, she hopes they will again extend their support to it by being present.

A case was called on at the Singapore Police Court on the 1st inst., which promises to be of considerable interest. A seizure of a small quantity of opium was made on the persons of two men employed on board the *Sherard Osborne*, Telegraph Maintenance steamer, and a charge under the Opium Ordinance was preferred. The further hearing of the case will be watched with great interest, bearing so strongly as it does on the provisions of the Singapore Excise ordinance as to confiscation of the vessel in which such trifling offences of the law are committed, say by petty servants of the vessel. There have been two or three cases already bearing on the same point.

Reuter's telegram regarding the Yellow Book on Tonquin Affairs is rather fuller as supplied to Indian papers than as it was sent on here. It is as follows:—Paris, 23rd October.—The Chambers open to-day. A Yellow Book has been published and states that the position of the French troops in Tonquin during the last five months has decidedly improved. It says that Marquis Tseng on the 16th of this month demanded that the Chinese Government should have the exclusive control of the Red River, but agreed to entertain a proposition for a neutral zone between the Southern frontier of Tonquin and the twentieth latitude. The Yellow Book concludes as follows:—"China requires us to abandon treaties and evacuate Tonquin. French reinforcements, however, will accomplish facts which will induce China to take a juster view of the situation."

The *Whitehall Review* says:—One of the service papers has been indulging in a little mild chaff at the expense of the "British subject" abroad, who, argues the paper, seems to be under the impression that he has a just right to call upon the British fleet and flag to protect him on all and every occasion. The newspaper in question has been thus inspired owing to the dissatisfaction expressed by Englishmen in China at the absence of the admiral and British fleet in Japanese and Russian waters, at a time when political trouble was brewing in China. The events in Canton have fully justified the remonstrance of the British residents. They have the experience, which people at home have not, of how quickly a revolt in China is started and spread, and how necessary it is to have a naval force at the various Treaty Ports. The military force in the English colonies of Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang cannot be sent on to Chinese territory. Our fleet in the Far East is not so large that it can protect the ports, make a voyage of "observation," and attend to surveying duties. It will be remembered that three men-of-war from the China Squadron were sent to the Straits of Sunda for surveying operations after the Java earthquake. Those who know anything about the matter are aware that the absence of the British Admiral and a portion of his fleet involved, at so critical a moment, a great risk.

A correspondent of the *Standard* in Tonquin, after describing the sortie of Colonel Badens from Namdinh, writes as follows on the troops:—The above is the first skirmish I have witnessed in Tonquin, and from what I saw while it was in progress I must repeat that between French ideas of discipline and ours there is a vast difference. I have heard an old officer of the French army, visiting Tonquin now, and who served in the American Civil War, seriously affirm that French soldiers do not need discipline. The men here, although fine fellows, are badly set up. They slouch terribly, and they do not always salute their officers. While on the march the men are permitted to straggle as they like. It is true that these stragglers all rejoined their comrades when firing began; but such loose order would be fatal in the event of a surprise or reverse. The strange thing is that on board French vessels of war discipline is as strict as on shore it is loose. During the operations here on the first day the contrast between the noisy soldiers and the quiet seamen, swiftly and unhesitatingly obeying their orders on board of the gunboat, was very striking. Then another matter that astonished me greatly was to see one or two of the superior officers carrying large white sun umbrellas. It was almost ludicrous to watch a column led by a man whose head had thus to be protected. The French fear the Tonquin sun greatly, and in very truth it is terribly powerful, whilst the steam arising from the stagnant water in the fields adds to the feeling of oppression on the march. But I do not think the heat is so dangerous as that which our troops encountered in the Bolan Pass, or even in Egypt; yet here it is supposed to be impossible for the soldiers to do campaigning work after ten in the morning! The officers of the Infanterie de Marine, as a rule, seem zealous, patriotic, and brave to a high degree. They are content to incur the risk of wounds and sickness without the rewards which follow with us in a successful campaign, and in time beyond doubt they will improve the efficiency of the Army of Tonquin far beyond its present level. Better material for soldiers than that of which the troops I see here consist could not be found in any country.

A general meeting of the members of the Victoria Recreation Club was held in the Gymnasium yesterday evening in connection with the forthcoming regatta. Mr Tripp read a letter to the meeting from Mr. W. Hynes to the effect that owing to that gentleman's approaching departure from the colony it was necessary for him to send in his resignation as a member of the committee. He expressed regret at parting with members, with whom he had been associated for so many years. On the suggestion of Mr. Tripp it was decided that the secretary should send a reply to Mr. Hynes regretting the severance of the connection between the club and that gentleman. Mr. T. R. Fisher was unanimously elected to fill Mr. Hynes' place on the committee. Mr. Tripp said he had another letter to read to the meeting; it was from Mr. Kerfoot Hughes, stating that if there was room in the programme for another Canton fours race, he should be happy to have his name put down as a donor for a cup to be called the Welsh Cup, the conditions of the race to be left in the hands of the committee. Mr. Tripp said the committee were of opinion that they had better leave it to the members to decide what the conditions should be. There was no doubt the cup would be a good one, and they must endeavour to give Mr. Hughes a good race for it. He invited propositions from the members. It was somewhat difficult to devise what sort of race it should be, as they had now so many races, the crews for the Chairman's and Members' Cups were elected by the Club, those for the German Cup by the Committee, and those for the American Cup and Ladies' Purse by the strokes. After some discussion a motion of Mr. Leigh's that it should be a perfectly open race to everyone with no restrictions, was carried. The entries for the American and German cups numbered 24, and on the suggestion of Mr. Lockhart it was decided that the same strokes as were selected for the Members' and Chairman's Cups should be again appointed; for the American cup Mr. A. K. Travers being substituted for Lieut. Lloyd, who is unfortunately knocked out of training by sickness. These strokes then picked up, the result of the drawing being as appended:—

"LEEK."	"THISTLE."
J. I. Hughes (stroke)	Fisher (stroke)
Stewart	Lockhart
Rutter	Müller
Goodlad	Wilford
Parfitt	Donkian
"KORNBLUME."	"SHAMROCK."
Kultzan (stroke)	Travers (stroke)
Buschmann	Lammert
Ravenhill	Jackson
Phillips	Glass
Tomlin	Brownlow

The boats for the International Race having been drawn for, they are as follow:—English "Leek," German "Kornblume," Scotch open. With regard to the German Cup, it was decided that the crews should be selected by the non-rowing members of the committee—Messrs. Tripp and Leigh. Mr. Tripp said there had been some difference of opinion with regard to the International Race, some thinking the provision that only one stroke of any of the other races should row in a boat did not refer to strokes in the International Race. Strokes in any race were referred to, and the minute taken at the last meeting showed there was no limitation. A stroke in the International Race was as much a stroke as a stroke in any other four oar event. Some conversation on this matter closed the proceedings.

The reinforcements on board the *Bien Hoa*, for Tonquin, consist of a battalion of the foreign legion and the first battalion of Algerian sharpshooters.

The following items are from the *London and China Express* of the 5th October:—

The new Siamese Minister and his suite arrived in London on the 3rd instant.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London, and China have declared a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June last at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Commander Francis H. Haygarth, R.N., who replaces Commander Gissing in the *Shannon*, entered the navy in March, 1860. As first lieutenant of the *Iron Duke* he served in that flagship on the China Station, under Admirals Coote and Willes, from 1878 until promoted to the Commander's List in 1881.

The death has just taken place, at Scarborough, in his seventy-fifth year, of Commander H. T. Laye, R.N., one of the few surviving officers who entered the service early in the present century. He was gazetted a naval cadet in 1823, and served in Her Majesty's ship *Endymion*, carrying 44 guns, in the China War of 1842, and commanded a detached force that escaladed the walls of Chin-King-Foo. For his services he was specially commended by the Lords of the Admiralty, and was awarded the China medal.

Paymaster Charles Henry Wells, R.N., whose death is announced, filled the thirty-fourth place on the seniority list of naval paymasters, and had been in the service since 1851. In 1858-9 he was employed in the naval hospital at Shanghai, being borne on the books of the *Acorn*. Assistant Paymaster Charles Topping, of the *Jumna*, and formerly of the *Audacious*, flagship on the China Station, obtains promotion to paymaster in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Wells. He gets his promotion just twenty years after his entry into the service.

Arrangements have been made for a public reception of the Marquis Tseng on his return to Folkestone from Paris. A letter has been received from the Marquis stating his pleasure to receive an address from the borough member, the Mayors of Folkestone and Hythe, and the Chairman of Sandgate Local Board. His Excellency is, however, unable to state when he will return to England. The address will express the pleasure of the inhabitants at his Excellency's coming to reside among them, and will contain an expression of hope for the speedy termination of the present complications with France. It will further speak of the friendly relations existing between this country and China.

The latest mail advices received home were:—Shanghai August 18th, Foochow 19th, Hongkong 23rd, Manila 23rd, Batavia 27th, Saigon 27th, Singapore 30th, Yokohama, *via* San Francisco 31st. The French mail, *via* Naples, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered in London on the 28th ult., three days in advance of its due date. The advices from Japan were received, *via* San Francisco, this day. The next inward mail, ex P. and O. steamer *Ravenna*, from Shanghai, August 25th, was despatched from Port Said for Venice on the 2nd inst., per P. and O. steamer *Cathay*, and will probably reach London on the 9th inst., its due date. The following French mail was despatched from Suez, per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ava*, on the 3rd inst., four days in advance of its due date.

The barque *C. D. Bryant*, from Hongkong, arrived at Portland, Oregon, on September 11, after lightering about 300 tons of cargo at Astoria. She was making very little water, and a steam pump which she had on board easily kept it under. She has been libelled by Henry Olssen, her bar pilot, for salvage. He alleges that the barque was stranded on the bar of the Columbia, and that at the risk of his life he succeeded in getting on board, when the charge of the vessel was turned over to him; that the captain wished to cut away the masts; and that he would have done so if he had not been prevented by the libellant, who succeeded in working the vessel off into deep water and finally brought her in across the bar, where she obtained a tug. The barque is valued at $40,000, and her cargo at $60,000.

The *Orontes*, troopship, arrived at Plymouth on the 2nd inst. from Portsmouth, and embarked about 300 seamen for the China Station, making a total of 800, to relieve the crews of the *Champion, Cleopatra, Flying Fish, Daring, Midge*, and *Zephyr*, to be recommissioned on that station. She left the Sound the same day for her destination, and will call at the Cape of Good Hope with drafts for regiments stationed there. She has on board a total of 1,200 officers and men. The naval officers proceeding to the China Station are the following:—Captains: Armand T. Powlett, *Champion*; Henry N. Hippisley, *Cleopatra*; J. F. L. P. Maclear, *Flying Fish*. Commanders: Edwin Hotham, *Midge*; Lawrence Ching, *Daring*; G. W. Hill, *Linnet*. Lieutenants: Frank A. S. Farewell, Herbert W. Meredith, *Midge*; Gordon S. Gunn, Henry E. Rooper, Henry Baker, *Flying Fish*; Reginald P. Cookran, *Cleopatra*; Keppel Wader, Henry W. V. Elliott, *Daring*; Herbert A. W. Onslow, Williams F. D. Walker, Robert B. S. Wrey, Charles J. Briggs, John C. Roughton, James Er[illegible]e, *Champion*; George A. Primrose, Arthur [illegible] Woods, Frederick G. Stopford, Francis W. Barrett, Scott W. A. H. Gray, *Cleopatra*; Charles K. Hope, in command, *Zephyr*; Henry Harris, W. V. S. Howard, *Flying Fish*; Peyton Hoskyns, *Daring*; Arthur D. Ricards, *Champion*; Robert B. S. Wrey, *Midge*. Sub-Lieutenants: Robert H. Anstruther, *Champion*; Godfrey Hubbard, Edmund P. E. Jervoise, *Zephyr*; Phillip G. Tillard, *Cleopatra*. Midshipmen: Alfred E. H. Mareseaux, Arthur C. D'Arcy, Henry A. B. Shrubb, *Champion*; Lionel F. W. Sanders, John F. Murray-Aynsley, Algernon B. E. Greville, Edwin A. Day, A. T. Hunt, *Cleopatra*; F. C. U. V. Wentworth, Jno. F. Murray-Aynsley, William Boothby, *Champion*; Andrew P. Canber, *Cleopatra*. Staff Surgeons: Joseph Wood, M.D., *Cleopatra*; John C. B. Maclean, M.B., *Champion*; Alexander R. Joyce, *Daring*. Surgeons: William G. C. Smith, M.B., *Cleopatra*; Charles F. Newland, *Midge*; William M. Long, *Zephyr*; Jno. Price, *Flying Fish*; A. L. Christie, M.B., *Victor Emanuel*. Chaplains and Naval instructors: Rev. William J. Wilby, B.A., *Champion*; Rev. William French, B.A., *Cleopatra*. Paymasters: Francis J. P. Shapcote, *Champion*; Charles P. Skinner, *Cleopatra*; Charles Farwell, *Midge*; George Lowless, *Flying Fish*; Corsillis E. Grant, *Daring*. Assistant Paymasters: Thomas E. Phelps, *Champion*; Joseph W. Chaster, *Zephyr*; Percy T. M. Hughes, *Cleopatra*, vice Phelps. Chief Engineers: Hugh Burstow, *Daring*; George Swinney, *Champion*; John Hobbs, *Wivern*, vice Rook; John Kimber, *Midge*; James Edmonds, *Cleopatra*. Engineers: William J. Bevan, *Champion*; William S. Stribling, *Zephyr*; Edward Barrett, *Flying Fish*; John Fielder, *Cleopatra*. Assistant Engineers: Frederick M. Cottam, *Champion*; Robert W. Donohue, *Cleopatra*.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[PER EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.'S LINE.]

LONDON, 7th November.

THE SERVIAN REBELLION.

The Servian troops are attacking the rebels.

HONGKONG RACES, 1884.

The following has been issued by the Clerk of the Course:—

OFF DAY, SATURDAY, THE 23RD FEBRUARY.

STEEPLE CHASES.

CUP, valued $150; for all ponies; weight for inches; distance twice round; entrance $5; $10 forfeit for non-starters; entrance fees and forfeits to go to second pony.

FOR ponies that have never won any race in China or Japan; entrance $5, with $100 added; weight 11st., distance from the ¼ mile post once round and in; $10 forfeit for non-starters to go to second pony.

Entries to be made in writing addressed to the Clerk of the Course at the Hongkong Club before 5 p.m. on the 6th February, 1884.

The body of an elderly Chinaman named Ah Yee has been found in his wretched hut in Adelaide-street, Cooktown. Life had evidently been extinct for several days, as the body was covered with ants and maggots.

Captain St. John, husband of the eldest daughter of Sir Hercules Robinson, has divorced his wife on the ground of her adultery with Major Stevenson. The erring one made no defence, and thus practically admitted her guilt.

SUPREME COURT.

November 8th.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR GEORGE PHILLIPPO, CHIEF JUSTICE.

EDWARD JAMES ACKROYD v. HO LAI SHE.

Mr. Francis, instructed by Mr. Ewens, appeared for the defendant, who is the executrix of the estate of Hon Tsun Shun, deceased, the matter being a petition for the administration of the estate.

Mr. Francis said the motion was made under section 81 of the Code. As his Lordship would see, the petition was made by Mr. E. J. Ackroyd, the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and as official assignee in the matter of Ho Atim, a bankrupt, one of the children of the deceased, and the defendant who was the widow of the latter, and the administratrix of the estate. The application for the administration was made so that a portion of the estate should be applied to the benefit of the creditors of Ho Atim. The will of Ho Tsun Shun was dated the 15th March 1871, and by it the deceased bequeathed all his effects to his wife, the defendant in this matter, to be administered by her as she might think best on behalf of herself and the testator's sons and daughters, whose names were specified, Ho Atim being one of the sons. Mr. Francis then entered into a lengthy argument against the application for the administration of the estate, and he urged that the wording of the will must be held to bequeath the estate unconditionally to the widow, and not in any way leaving it to her as a trust. The application was made on the ground that the bankrupt was entitled to a share in the estate, and that this share should be administered for the benefit of his creditors; but Mr. Francis argued that the wording of the will was against any definite interest in the estate by any of the deceased's children. The administration of the estate by the court was, he contended, against the wording of the will, which appointed the defendant as executrix, and empowered her to administer it as she might think fit for the benefit of herself and the sons and daughters specified. The question was entirely as to what construction was to be put upon the will, and he submitted that in all recent authorities it had been held in cases of a similar nature, that the wording must be construed to mean that the property was left absolutely to the wife. The words in first part of the paragraph left the property entirely to the widow, and he urged the following words—to be administered by her as she might think best on behalf of herself and of the children specified, did not create a trust. Mr. Francis went on to cite a large number of decisions in cases of a similar nature reported in Williams on Executors and Owen on Trusts, the first case quoted being that of Lamb v. Eames, in which the will left the property at the disposal of the wife, to be dealt with in any way she should see best for the benefit of herself and family, and in that case the will was taken to leave the property absolutely to the wife. The court held that no trust was created by the latter part of the sentence, and Mr. Francis argued that the effect of the wording of the will in that case was precisely similar to the one in question. Other cases similarly decided were quoted, also cases, as that of Crockett and Crockett, in which the will set forth that the estate was left at the disposal of the wife for herself and children, and in which it was held that there was a qualification of the absolute bequeathment to the wife not contained in the first mentioned case. It was held in this case that the wording established an interest on the part of the children, but the nature and extent of the interest was so indefinite that it could not be administered. Having argued first that the wording of the will in this case must be taken to mean that the estate was bequeathed solely to the wife, and not as a trust, Mr. Francis proceeded to argue on the hypothesis, that the court was against him on that point and held that the children had an interest, and he contended that if it was so held, the will went no further than that in the case of Crockett and Crockett and other cases he had quoted, and the interest of the children was so indefinite that it could not be administered, or that it would be satisfied by the smallest coin of the realm. In the later decisions it had been held that it was a cruelty for the court to interpose and take the administration of an estate from the widow of the testator, when it was evident the latter intended it to be in the hands of the wife, and he (Mr. Francis) urged that it would be a cruelty for this court to interfere in the way applied for, and take the administration of the estate out of the hands of the executrix. The testator evidently intended the estate to be left solely to her, as only the addition of a few simple words were required to state clearly any interest of the children. Of course the intention of the testator might have been more clearly stated, but were it not for such ambiguities, there would be little or no work for the courts.

His Lordship—That would be a good thing for the public generally, but not for the lawyers, I am afraid.

Mr. Francis applied for a rule *nisi*.

His Lordship thought a case had been made out for the rule, and granted it.

POLICE COURT.

November 8th.

BEFORE MR. H. E. WODEHOUSE.

LARCENIES.

Ho Yu, coolie, was sentenced to a week's imprisonment with hard labour for stealing twenty cents worth of iron at the Hung Ham Dock premises on Wednesday.

Man Shun, accountant, was charged with having stolen 37 taels belonging to a shopkeeper named Pun Ping.

The complainant keeps the Man Lan tobacconist's shop at Yaumati. The defendant had been having some refreshments and playing dominoes on the premises with the employés on Wednesday evening and was seen to go into the back part of the house, and also to go out and return, and when complainant went to bed, he found his box had been broken open and money to the amount stated stolen. He informed P. S. Fisher of his loss, and the prisoner was arrested, when nearly the whole amount missed was found on his person. He admitted the theft to the Sergeant. Some papers which had also been in the box were found on his person.

The defendant denied the theft in court, but he was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.

Six Chinese were brought up on a charge of gambling on the premises of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire at Quarry Bay on the 7th inst.

Some lokongs under P. C. Hannah were put on special duty at Quarry Bay on Wednesday evening, and they found over a hundred men engaged in gambling at ten different tables. The defendants were seized, three of them being in the act of managing the games at the time, and the other three were taking part in the gambling.

The first three defendants were sentenced to three months' hard labour, and the other three were discharged, whilst the funds of the Poor Box were enriched by the addition of $1.16, which the police seized on the tables.

OBSTRUCTION.

Wong Chiu, of No. 161, Wing Lok-street, was summoned on a charge of causing an obstruction in the street by putting a lot of bags on the footway.

The defendant did not at first appear to the summons, and Inspector Clerihew said he was a wealthy merchant; he was very insolent, and refused to come up. He attended after a notice had been served on him, and admitted the charge. Inspector Clerihew said the obstruction was caused by a number of men employed by the defendant weighing bags of merchandise on the footpath. He had been cautioned many times; but persisted in this conduct. He refused to give his name also, and was very insolent.

Fined $25.

FRAUD.

Wong Atim, coolie, was charged with having obtained 20 cents worth of goods by means of false pretences on the 7th instant.

The prisoner went to the keeper of a meat stall in Graham-street, and said he was a cook employed by the Lo Sam Ki shop, which is a little way off this shop, and on the faith of that representation the shopman supplied him with ten cents worth of roast pork, and a like amount of roast duck. The shopman felt suspicious directly after, and making inquiries, he found he had been deceived, as the defendant had no connection with the Lo Sam Ki shop.

The defendant had been in gaol twice before, and he was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

We take the following additional telegraphic items from Australian files:—

LONDON, 1st October.

There is a prospect that the French Government will modify its scheme of convict settlement in the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

The Orient Steam Navigation Company will commence their emigration service on December 1, and the Company is now endeavouring to purchase several steamers belonging to the Pacific Steamship Company.

LONDON, 2nd October.

Professor Dicey, who was formerly Editor of the *Daily News* and of the *Observer*, has written a letter to the *Times* in which he contends that in excluding the Phœnix Park informers from Victoria the Premier of that colony, Mr. Service, directly defied the law of Great Britain, and maintains that none of the colonial Governments acted legally in forbidding the men to land in Australia.

The *Daily News*, in an article on the fiscal policy of Victoria, expresses the opinion that although the free-trade party in that colony is at present in a minority, yet it is hardly possible that it can long remain so, as there are already indications of greater liberality in regard to the question.

The Orient Steam Navigation Company, as owners of the steamer *Austral*, have put in a document in connection with the official enquiry into the sinking of that vessel in Sydney Harbour supporting the finding of the Admiralty that the accident was not due to any defect in construction. The Company adduce facts to prove the stability and safety of the vessel.

A Conservative meeting has been held at Birmingham on a very large scale. There was an immense attendance, and speeches were delivered by several of the leading Conservative politicians, who in vigorous terms denounced the policy of the Gladstone Government. Resolutions were adopted condemnatory of the present Ministry.

The Juries of the International Fisheries Exhibition have awarded several medals to the Australian Museum at Sydney for the excellence of its exhibits representing the marine fauna of Australia.

Several gunboats of an approved type have been ordered for Australia. These vessels will be furnished with guns of good calibre, fixed in the forward part of the boat, and capable of swinging round in all directions.

LONDON, 5th October.

The Emperor William of Germany has telegraphed to King Alfonso of Spain, to the effect that the insults which were recently offered to him by the populace of Paris were in reality aimed at himself.

LONDON, 9th October.

Canon Donnelly has been appointed Coadjutor Bishop to Cardinal M'Cabe, Archbishop of Dublin.

Warden, the secretary of the London and Plate River Bank, Moorgate-street, who recently absconded after having embezzled £110,000 from the bank, has been arrested.

It is now understood that Cetewayo will be permitted to settle in the reserved territory of the Transvaal, provided that he is willing to remain peaceable.

According to advices from Madagascar, the British inhabitants at Tamatave complain very bitterly against the severe treatment of the French authorities at that place.

HOBART, (Tasmania), 16th October.

Shocks of earthquake continue to be felt on the East coast, and also occasionally at Launceston.

THE TRUTH ABOUT OPIUM.

Dr. Ayres, the colonial surgeon at Hongkong, in his recently-issued medical report, reverts to opium-smoking, a custom to which he has paid serious and studious attention. His last report confirms the view of his first report on the subject, made some years ago, that opium-smoking is not the pernicious habit it is popularly supposed to be. In his present paper Dr. Ayres reiterates his opinion that "there are few subjects concerning which so much nonsense has been talked or so many false impressions been disseminated as about opium-smoking." As a practice, Dr. Ayres considers it "harmless." He must of course be understood, in writing thus, to be arguing about the mere smoking of the drug, and not about "the money squandered or families impoverished by the luxury indulged in by the bread-winner"—for opium is very costly, and therefore very much of a luxury. "The same may be said of the gin-drinker, but no one can say that the gin has no evil effect as a poison itself on the gin-drinker. I contend that opium-smoking has no effect whatever on the opium-smoker." Gin is not a luxury, and is cheap, so that the moral of Dr. Ayres's argument would seem to be that the missionary philanthropists who are always screaming against the Chinaman for smoking opium, and the British Government for allowing the Indian Government to export it to him, had better reserve their energies for the gin-drinker at home. "Of course opium, like everything else, if taken in excess, is hurtful—so is plum-pudding. The fact is that most of our knowledge about opium-smoking is gathered from very imperfect sources. The complaint against the practice is the war-cry of a section of doubtless well-meaning home missionaries, who have studied their subject from hearsay evidence only. Dr. Ayres is not far beside the mark when he declares that a vast deal of nonsense has been talked over the opium-smoking problem. Opium-smoking in a Chinese town is, as a vice, not to be compared in badness and foulness with spirit-drinking in an English town.

The information collected by Dr. Ayres is both instructive and important. He does not strike one as making guesses at his subject. He has watched it in all its phases, and, from the fact that he is medical officer to the Hongkong gaol, he has had special opportunities for gleaning experience. One of the supposed results of opium-smoking is that it is dangerous to suddenly deprive the smoker of his allowance, but Dr. Ayres deems this an exaggerated idea. "It appears to me," he says, "that the opium-smoker suffers much less from the enforced deprivation of the accustomed luxury at once than the tobacco-smokers. Many of them make no complaint at all, and there is no particular symptom caused by the deprivation, which is common to all. There is certainly no loss of sleep to any extent, for I have had many of them specially watched." Dealing as he is with the criminal class, Dr. Ayres's remarks are all the more appropriate. He has the opportunity of controlling his prisoners' diet and mode of life. Added to the enforced deprivation of the drug, the hard labour and scanty diet of the gaol would, it might be thought, play havoc with the constitution, but the experiments show that there is no such result. Indeed, the report cites a powerful example to the contrary. Nearly all of the prisoners have to undergo penal diet—that is to say, in the month their weights are taken, they have to do "two spells of five days each on rice and water only"—yet "the heaviest smoker was fourth on the list, his daily consumption being 15 mace, or 150 grains. He had been an opium-smoker for thirty years; he comes into gaol weighing 107 lbs., does not lose weight at all, but in three weeks rises to 110 lbs., at the end of the fourth week weighing the same." It would seem, too, from the tests made, that much of the drugging power of opium evaporates when it is kindled for smoking purpose, and the results of experiments made on this head are interesting. Says Dr. Ayres: "The opium-smoker cannot detect any difference between the farmer's prepared opium containing 7 per cent. of morphia and the same with 20 per cent. of morphia added, nor does he detect much difference between these two and opium with all the morphia extracted; that is to say, he hardly recognises any difference between 25 per cent. of morphia in the drug and none at all, and does not recognise any difference at all between 7 per cent. of morphia and 25 per cent., which he certainly would do if he ate it. In fact, the great principle of the opium, morphia, in smoking seems to vanish; certainly it in no way affects the smokers." Even in eating opium, unless the practice be carried to very great excess, no deleterious result appears. Dr. Ayres writes with considerable authority, for he has experimented on himself and on his friends: "I can also speak from personal experience. I have eaten opium till I could consume half an ounce daily, and I can understand the fascination of that habit, and fully appreciate the difficulty of leaving it off. I have myself smoked three mace of the opium farmer's prepared opium within an hour without the slightest effect. I have watched other Europeans do the same, as they admitted to their astonishment, with no effect either. I counted their pulses and took their temperature, neither of which were altered by smoking in the slightest degree. Three mace is equivalent to twelve pipes, and a pipe every five minutes is certainly more than a smoker would get through had he to load for himself. An old opium-smoker always prepared our pipes for us, and watched that they were fairly and properly smoked."

The fact which is chiefly overlooked by those in this country who pretend to know all about the ravages perpetrated on humanity by opium, is the exceeding costliness of opium. A poor Chinaman can no more indulge in opium than a poor Englishman can drink champagne. A wealthy Englishman drinks his champagne, and invites his friends to do the same. "An opium-smoker visits a friend who offers him a pipe, and they lie smoking and chatting between the pipes for hours just as a European offers wine to a friend. The Chinaman does not expect his visitor to go off to sleep and snore like a hog, any more than the European expects his friend to get drunk and make a beast of himself." And, again, "No opium-smoker among the Chinese smokes with an idea of procuring sleep; being naturally tired he may take a pipe or two before going to sleep, but with no intention of helping him to sleep." Those who have seen the opium-pipe, with its peculiarly small bowl, and the laborious style of filling it—the melted opium being ladled up with something like a pin—can realise the contempt with which the colonial surgeon of Hongkong regards the ordinary opium-smoker. "A man of the Western races who would take to such a habit as opium-smoking must be a miserable object—a habit that requires you to muddle away more than an hour loading a pipe in order to get five minutes' smoke, for each pipe takes about five minutes to load, and less than thirty seconds to smoke. One can understand a tobacco-pipe that will last half an hour, take only a few seconds to load, and will allow you to read, write, and do a hundred other things at the same time; at least I can, being a smoker myself; but the opium-smoker is a complete puzzle to me to find out what pleasure he derives from the habit. All I can see in it is a waste of time and money."

Apart from the medical view of the subject, there is the political one—for the question of India sending opium to China is a gauntlet which an anti-opium association yearly throws into the political arena. It is falsely stated that the British thrust opium upon the Chinese, who, unwillingly, are forced to take it. This is some of the "nonsense" Dr. Ayres has hinted at. The Chinese derive an enormous income from the duties they impose on opium landed from other countries; and so alive are the Government treasurers to this, that the growth of opium—which is also heavily taxed—is encouraged in China. Travellers in the interior of China testify to the fact, and our official consular reports show that wide tracts of what was, not many years ago, waste and desert land are now in a state of high cultivation, and, at certain seasons of the year, all ablaze with the scarlet of the opium poppy. So that the argument that if India did not supply China with opium, China would not have it, is equally fallacious and ridiculous. Until the opium question, if it is to be persevered in, is bereft of its religious element, the plain truth will never be known or believed in England—that the repeated evils of opium on the Chinese nation are but the mental fabrications of fanatics. But the mantle of the missionary has, in the meantime, covered the facts, and left fiction as an idle plaything for well-meaning but ignorant philanthropists to sport with.—*Whitehall Review.*

SMOKING CONCERTS.

The *Times of India* moralises as follows on the new institution of *Smoking Concerts*:—

There is a sameness about our social amusements in India that is at times positively distressing. Like the everlasting ducks and fowls, and fowls and ducks, of British Burma, dancing and tennis, varied by tennis and dancing, form the monotonous fare on which we socially exist, and it must be acknowledged that good as these amusements are in moderation, they grow somewhat wearisome with repetition. So well is this understood, that the man who invents anything novel for the local gymkhana is regarded as a benefactor of his species, if it is only a race between frogs or a game of blind man's buff. The fact is that people weary of too much of one thing, and are grateful to any one who will give them a new sensation. This being so, the wonder is that no attempt has been made to introduce to India a form of social entertainment very popular at home, and eminently adapted to Indian buildings and the Indian climate: we mean the smoking concerts. Concerts we have more or less formal, stiff, and uncompromising; but the concert of the "sing song," the Bohemian order, we have not, although it is sufficiently good to be a favourite form of entertainment with the Prince of Wales, and "the rest of the Royal family." It is true that there is some lamentation in this country about the lack of musical talent; but by this is meant really first-class amateur artists. These are hard to find in any community all the world over, but there are numbers of ladies and gentlemen who can sing and play various musical instruments sufficiently well to give pleasure to an audience, who are never heard, simply because they do not consider themselves good enough to stand on the platform of the conventional concert-room. And they are right to decline that prominent position, because the very platform and its surroundings produce critics who could have no existence elsewhere, for whoever heard of the post-prandial music of a military mess, or of a moonlight concert on a quarter-deck at sea being seriously criticised by any one? It is the ceremonious observances and ambitious aspirations of the concert-room that frighten so many people who can yet sing, and no doubt the introduction of the free-and-easy element of tobacco into the Indian concert-room would go a considerable way to relieve timid musicians of their nervousness.

We possess the great advantage in India of still moonlight nights for musical purposes, but, like many blessings, make no use of them. In the hot weather, especially, when it is too warm to remain in-doors, and there is no dew to hurt if sitting outside, *al fresco* concerts by moonlight would be delightful entertainments. There could not be a better place for such than the flat roof of an Indian house, whither a piano could be easily enough conveyed, and all the accessories that are a sufficiency of easy-chairs and some small tables for liquid refreshment. Tobacco, which is regarded askance by fine ladies in fine clothes at home, could do no harm in the open air; indeed, the lady has yet to be discovered who objects to the smell of a cigar in the open air and by moonlight. We have ourselves heard such surprisingly good music under such surroundings and circumstances, that we have wondered why "sing-songs" of the kind have not become as institutional as tennis, dancing, dining, or anything else. Only those who have heard part songs to a piano accompaniment in the open air by moonlight can understand the charm of the effect and the rapidity with which the hours go by in listening to it. Instrumental music under the same circumstances is very pleasant, and recalls memories of Malta harbour at night, and of the string bands that play so melodiously of moonlight nights on the water. The *al fresco* concert is admirably adapted to amateur players of such instruments as the cornet, banjo, violin, etc., for deficiencies are not so marked in the air as in a room. Moreover, tobacco, an easy-chair, soft moonlight, and "something iced," dispose an audience very favourably towards a performer. It might be urged, perhaps, that this is more a man's entertainment than a lady's entertainment, that it offers no opportunities of flirting. That, however, would only show utter ignorance of the subject. There are probably no such flirts in the world as the Spanish, and Italian ladies, or any dames and demoiselles extant, so clever in making opportunities for flirtation, yet this very form of entertainment we describe, or something very like it, is prime favourite with them and conduces more to matrimony than any other they have got. There is certainly a savour of German love of music in smoking and drinking in an English closed concert-room, but no lady, however fastidious her tastes might be, could well object to an *al fresco* smoking concert, or even to a smoking "sing-song" in the large open rooms of an Indian house. It is, however, chiefly on account of its iconoclastic tendencies that tobacco may be recommended. Nothing else can so well break down the hedge of formalism, in which the amateur singer or player is hare-fenced round. And it is almost needless to say that the same ceremony, intensified by indifference, follows the amateur to the drawing-room, where if she sings she will have to do so under the double fire of staring criticism and disconcerting conversation together. Even our ordinary musical evenings and our regular philharmonic and other concerts would be vastly improved by a little of the *abandon* that comes with tobacco. They are too stiff and formal to please an audience in this climate, and a sure proof of this is that they always seem long. But it would, of course, be a different matter if every man had his easy-chair, his cigar, cup of coffee, or what not, for he would then be disposed to enjoy his music, not to quarrel with it.

OLLA PODRIDA.

A batch of 86 Chinese and 54 Malay plantation labourers were landed at Mackay by the steamer *Taiwan.*

A grand fancy dress ball held on board the R.M.S. *Australia*, on her outward voyage, between Honolulu and San Francisco, realised £60 towards the funds of Shipwrecked Mariners' Society of N. S. Wales.

Thomas Parkes, a boarding house keeper, brother to Sir Henry Parkes, late Premier of N.S.W., has been fined £3 with £1 4s. 6d. costs, at the Sydney Police Court for an unprovoked assault on Leopold Jordan, the well known dramatic author and journalist.

A mother noticing her little daughter wipe her mouth with her dress sleeve, asked her what her handkerchief was for. Said the little one: "It's to shake at the ladies on the street. That's what papa does with his."

Dr. Holmes is a punster from the base up. At the Unitarian festival he said "the minister's wife must hold up his hands when they are weary; like Moses before the Amalekites, he ought to have a good brother like Aaron, one side, and Hur on the other."

"If you don't believe in miracles," said the divinity student to the spiritualist, "how do you account for the escape of the prophet Daniel, unhurt, from the lions' den?"—"Oh," interrupted X. "they knew it was bad policy for them to eat up their profits!"

Sir Edward Sugden having been reproached by some Whig members with the fact that his father had been a hair-dresser, replied, "You are right, my father was a hair-dresser, and I myself am now going down to the House to give the Whigs (wigs) a dressing!"

The intensity of the struggle for a livelihood in England is illustrated by the statement of a magazine writer, that there are 300,000 families in London who are in the habit of pawning small articles, and that more than 6,000,000 unclaimed pledges are sold every year in that city while over 27,000,000 articles are taken in pledge in the course of the year throughout the country.

A clergyman and one of his elderly parishioners were walking home from church one icy day last winter, when the old gentleman slipped and fell flat on his back. The minister, looking at him a moment, and being assured that he was not much hurt, said to him, "Sinners stand on slippery places." The old gentleman looked up, as if to assure himself of the fact, and said, "I see they do, but I can't."

The value of Gibraltar to England in war-time (says the *Spectator*) depends entirely upon the inviolability of the adjacent bay. Our merchant steamers and our warships must be able to coal, our transports to embark men and stores, in perfect security. Gibraltar Bay is inviolable only so long as Spain permits it to be so. Varying in breadth from 8,000 to 9,000 yards, it is now throughout its length brought within practicable range of modern guns mounted along the Spanish shore; while of its total circumference of more than 15 miles, only about three miles belong to England. Krupp and Armstrong are doubtless able and willing to supply the guns in a very short time. The cost of mounting them in simple earthworks will be comparatively small, and if Plevna has any meaning, the Remington rifle will make them perfectly secure against a landing party. All this is thoroughly well understood in Spain, where the Gibraltar question has been much discussed of late.

A peculiar story of bush experience comes from Western Australia. Mr. and Mrs. Cruikshank, with a blackfellow, went out on a visit to a new station. They took a baby and a perambulator along, and about midway, as is usual on bush journeys, they had a mishap. The horses, being taken out for a spell, wandered away, and the blackfellow wandered after them for the space of 32 hours. Then Mrs. Cruikshank put the child in the perambulator, and Mr. Cruikshank cleared the way, and they set out upon a six days' journey, through the bush. Six days! A man, wife, baby, and perambulator; and then the blackfellow found them. Their torn and bleeding and emaciated condition need not be commented on; in fact, the only point of the business that [illegible] to particularly strike a stranger is the perambulator. This instrument of civilisation [illegible] in the wilds of Western Australia is amusing. Men bushed are common enough, women and children have also been in that sad predicament, but the perambulator is quite new.—*Sydney Echo.*

Mr. Blake, M.P., (remarks the *Spectator*), told a good story to some Irish fishermen with whom he made an appointment at Billingsgate Market, for the purpose of expounding to them some of the secrets of the fish market. The supply of lobsters at Dunmore, in the country of Waterford, had, he said, some years ago begun to fall off, and it was supposed that the introduction of male lobsters from Northern Europe would improve the breed. Scandinavian lobsters were brought, but the Irish lobsters resented the advent of these Scandinavian males so furiously that their corpses were found strewn—claws, legs, and bodies all dismembered—on every shore, in the neighbourhood of Dunmore. An old lobster fisherman from Connemara listened to Mr. Blake's tale with glistening eyes, and then ejaculated—"Begor! after that I'll have a veneration for the lobster I never had afore!" Probably the good man regarded the invading lobsters as Britons, and the Irish lobsters who resented their intervention as good Fenians. But "veneration" for a lobster is a delightfully new form of enthusiasm.

A good story is told of an ostler, who was sent to the stable to bring forth a traveller's horse. Not knowing which of the two strange horses in the stalls belonged to the traveller, and wishing to avoid the appearance of ignorance in his business, he saddled both animals and brought them to the door. The traveller pointed out his own horse, saying, "That's my nag." "Certainly, yer honor, I know that very well, but I didn't know which was the other gentleman's."

The Launceston *Examiner* has had the pleasure of inspecting two Tasmanian tigers, obtained by Dr. A. B. Crowther, from Bridport. Professor Flower, of the Regent's Park, has for some years been in correspondence with Dr. Crowther with reference to obtaining one of these comparatively rare animals. The professor has recently written again, urging the capture, if possible, of one of these animals. By good luck, the pair Dr. Crowther has obtained are a male and female. They were captured a short distance from Bridport, in a snare on the top of a fence, up to which a drag was laid. Messrs. Brewer, who captured them state that out of 60 caught these were the only pair taken alive.

The *Daily News* expresses the general desire of the public to know what the electric lighting companies are doing. Some of them, it asserts, "are being wound up; there has been a great fall in the value of the shares of some others; and disappointed investors may be pardoned for suspecting that the promises held out were more illusions, or worse. But the anticipations of a revolution in domestic lighting were sober enough and will be fully justified in the long run; it is the eagerness of the public to make money out of it which has checked its progress and caused all the loss. Every petty inventor saw the opportunity of selling his patent to companies eager to buy; and as a result valueless 'concessions' were sold for large sums, and even valuable inventions were bought at extravagant and unremunerative prices. On its commercial side electric lighting has passed through a crisis. A speculative mania has been succeeded by a panic; but there is now reason to hope that the panic will be followed by a steady attention to business and a gradual but probably not rapid development of the public uses and capabilities of electricity."

Mr. Walter Besant's memoir of Professor Palmer abounds in eerie stories, and one of the most curious is just now going the round of the English papers. Palmer, like William Blake, the painter, was an adept in the occult art of drawing "spirit portraits," and it is with one of these performances that the story deals. Mr. Besant writes, too, that some years ago a girl was murdered, and a man was arrested on suspicion, but discharged for want of evidence. One day about this time Palmer was drawing these portraits, when he began thinking over the mysterious murder, and drew a "spirit" group, representing the murdered girl and the face and head of the murderer. The portrait of the latter, when he came to look at it, presented a rather remarkable face of the low type, of which he thought no more. Six months later he went one day to the Grandchester meadows to skate, when a man brought the usual gimlet and bit of carpet, and offered to put on the skates. Palmer looked at him, and instantly recognised his own portrait, "You," he cried, "why, you ought to have been hanged six months ago for murdering—;" and the man started and fled without a word. The story would certainly have been more perfect if it could have been stated that the likeness of the murdered girl was exact—fact which could have been easily ascertained—and also whether the spirit likeness of the supposed murderer resembled the man at whom suspicion pointed. Mr. Besant's veracity is undoubted; but most people if asked whether they believed his story, even as it stands, would certainly hesitate.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer *Nepaul*, Captain H. Wyatt, from Bombay 20th October, *viâ* Colombo, Penang, and Singapore, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The following telegrams are from Ceylon and Indian papers:—

LAHORE, 18th October.

It is believed that the Ameer has made a reference to the Indian Government in connection with the objects of the Persian mission.

CAIRO, 15th October.

The German Commission to inquire into the cause of the late cholera epidemic trace the origin to living organisms, and will now proceed to India to make further investigation.

CAIRO, 16th October.

The German Cholera Commission start next week for India.

ATHENS, 16th October.

A shock of earthquake has taken place at Chios, which has destroyed many houses and injured several people.

LONDON, 18th October.

The Fisheries Exhibition Commission has awarded three gold medals to India. The Bombay Museum has been awarded one. Three silver medals have also been awarded to India. The Indian Commission gets one silver medal, the Ceylon Commission one, and the Government of Bengal one. Four bronze medals and one diploma have also been awarded to India. The Government of Madras has received one diploma.

LONDON, 18th October.

It is reported that Ayub Khan has received permission to go, and is going, to Bokhara.

ST. PETERSBURG, 19th October.

Nihilist placards are constantly posted in Warsaw. Numerous arrests have been made.

LONDON, 22nd October.

Four shocks of earthquake were felt at Gibraltar on Saturday. No damage was done.

QUEBEC, 23rd October.

The Marquis of Landsdowne arrived here today.

NEW YORK, 23rd October.

Advices from South America state that the Chilians have evacuated Lima.

LONDON, 24th October.

Sir Patrick Grant has been appointed Field Marshal.

LONDON, 25th October.

It is officially stated that Cetewayo is the guest of the British Resident in the reserved territory.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 8th November.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/8¼
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight...3/8½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8¾
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..3/8¾
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8¾

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4.63
Credits, at 4 months' sight......4.73

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 225¼

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 225¼

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight..........73¼

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares (Cum New Issue)—190 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—$625 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$73 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,450 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 1,015 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—$215 per share.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$110 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$355 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$74 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—57½ per cent. premium.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$50 premium.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—25 per cent. discount.
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited,—15 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$82 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$150 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$142 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$81 per share.
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$150 per share.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$82 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—Nominal.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—Nominal.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—2 per cent. prem.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—1 per cent. prem.

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

9TH TO 15TH NOVEMBER, 1883.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Hongkong Mean Time.	High Water. Height.	Low Water. Hongkong Mean Time.	Low Water. Height.
		h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
F.	9	m 3 14	4 4	m 10 25	0 8
		5 55 a	3 3	10 17 a	2 5
Sat.	10	m 4 9	4 1	m 11 19	0 9
		6 20 a	3 8	11 36 a	1 10
S.	11	m 5 41	4 0	0 5 a	0 10
		6 40 a	4 3		
M.	12	6 53	4 0	m 0 55	1 1
		7 14 a	4 10	0 45 a	0 11
Tu.	13	m 7 50	3 11	m 1 35	0 5
		7 41 a	5 5	1 23 a	1 0
W.	14	m 8 45	3 10	m 2 33	—0 8
		8 19 a	6 11	2 0 a	1 1
Th.	15	m 9 39	3 8	m 3 18	—0 9
		8 57 a	6 4	2 37 a	1 3

The height of mean sea-level has been determined at 7.595 feet above zero of the tide-gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard; and the Low-water Ordinary Spring-Tides, to which datum the heights in these Tables are referred, as 5.595 feet above zero.

The heights in the Tables marked with a minus (—) sign are below Low-Water Ordinary Spring-Tides, and should be subtracted from the constants given above.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

November 8th.

Barometer—9 A.M. 30.195
Barometer—1 P.M. 30.129
Barometer—4 P.M. 30.109
Thermometer—9 A.M. 76
Thermometer—1 P.M. 78
Thermometer—4 P.M. 76
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb) 71
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 73
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) 70
Thermometer—Maximum 78
Thermometer—Minimum (over night) 74

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

November 8th.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	Hongkong. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Hongkong. On date at 10 A.M.	Amoy. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Amoy. On date at 10 A.M.	Shanghai. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Shanghai. On date at 10 A.M.	Manila. On date at 10 A.M.	Manila. On date at 4 P.M.
Barometer	30.09	30.13	30.05	30.07	30.26	30.25	30.13	3003
Thermometer attached	77.5	76.0	77.0	74.0	60.0	61.0	80.5	820
Direction of Wind	E	E	SE	NE	N	N	E	NE
Force	5	4	2	1	3	3	1	2
Dry Thermometer	76.0	76.5	—	—	59.5	60.5	81.5	831
Wet Thermometer	71.0	71.5	—	—	58.0	59.0	76.0	710
Weather	bc.	bc.	—	—	or.	c.	cm	b.
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	0.28	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tenths, and hundreds.
THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.
DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N. N.N.E., N.E., &c.
FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.
STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Bad, threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.
RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
HAMBURG	Anna	Jessen	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Ajax (str.)	Riley	......	Butterfield & Swire	On or about 17th inst.
LONDON AND HAMBURG, &c.	Cardiganshire (str.)	Courtney	......	Adamson, Bell & Co.	On or about 9th inst.
LONDON, &c., via SUEZ CANAL	Rohilla (str.)	W. Barratt	......	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
LONDON	William Manson	Kindred	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
MARSEILLES, via SAIGON, &c.	Liban (str.)	Labie	......	Adamson, Bell & Co.	On or about 12th inst.
NEW YORK	Gustav & Oscar	Seemann	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Otto	Fortmann	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	Oceanic (str.)		Hongkong	O. & O. S. S. Co.	On 17th inst., at 3 P.M.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	Hoihow (str.)	Vardin	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about 20th inst.
BOMBAY, via STRAITS	Bangalore (str.)	......	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA, via STRAITS	Moray (str.)	Duncan	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
CALCUTTA, via STRAITS	Arratoon Apcar (str.)	A. B. Mactavish	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
YOKOHAMA, via NAGASAKI, &c.	Zambesi (str.)	......	......	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 16th inst., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE, &c.	Kumamoto-Maru (str.)	Drummond	......	M. B. M. S. S. Co.	About 13th inst.
SAIGON	Electra (str.)	E. Kalor	Hongkong	Soey Shing	On 13th inst.
SHANGHAI	Nepaul (str.)	......	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, Daylight.
SHANGHAI via AMOY	Agamemnon	Wilding	......	Butterfield & Swire	On or about 15th inst.
SHANGHAI via AMOY	Bellerophon (str.)	Freeman	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	To-day, at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY, & TAMSUI	China (str.)	H. Schoer	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	On 11th inst., Daylight.
SWATOW, AMOY, & F'CHOW	Namoa (str.)	Westoby	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 11th inst., Daylight.
AMOY AND TAMSUI	Fokien (str.)	Harris	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 11th inst., Daylight.

FOR SALE.

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS, RENTS COLLECTED. BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, MOURNING STATIONERY, &c., MONUMENTS ERECTED, 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. [24

PORTLAND CEMENT. J. B. WHITE & BROS. SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA, HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [1706

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of HOUSE and SHIP COAL for sale in large and small quantities. Also several Strong and Commodious SMALL STEAMERS on hire for towing purposes, excursions, &c., &c., at extremely moderate rates. Apply to HING LEE, 37, Tung Man Lane. 4th March 1882. [1664

"LEONHARDI QUELLE."

NATURAL GERMAN SELTZER WATER. Bottled at the Seltzer-Spring near Gross Karben, in Cases of 3 Dozen Pints, $8.50 per Case. PUSTAU & Co.,—Sole Agents. 31st January, 1883. [1988

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE 1874, "WHITELACK."
$20 .... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$19 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
$24 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7.50 ....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8.50 ....per case of 2 dozen pints.
CHATEAU LAROSE.
$12 ....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5 ....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 ....per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co. Hongkong, 26th March, 1881. [20

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. Sold by all Stationers and Dealers. [929

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER. DAVID CORSAR & SONS' Merchant Navy, Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [21

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1882. PRICE TEN DOLLARS. Apply at the *Daily Press* Office. Hongkong, January, 1883.

NOW READY

CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, COCHIN CHINA, SIAM, &c. FOR 1883. With which is incorporated THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

The issue for 1883 which is the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL PUBLICATION, has been considerably extended, both in the Directory proper and in the Appendix. The ports in BORNEO have been added to the former; whilst the latter includes in addition to the usual contents, the Treaty between BRAZIL and CHINA, the new regulations for the overland trade between RUSSIA and CHINA, the Revised Consular Regulations for the Treaty Ports of China, Pilotage Regulations and other additions.

The ALPHABETICAL LIST of FOREIGN RESIDENTS again has been much increased.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY contains the following Lithographed MAPS and PLANS:—

CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.
MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.
NEW MAP OF THE FAR EAST.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON.
PLAN OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS AT SHANGHAI.
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.
PLAN OF MANILA.
MAP OF THE TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

The large Edition consists of over ONE THOUSAND pages of printed matter. It is indispensable in every Mercantile Office in the Far East and will be found a useful *vade mecum* to those travelling either on business or pleasure.

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NINGPO ....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
SHANGHAI ......Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI ......Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
NORTHERN & RIVER PORTS } Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI ......The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA...The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA......*Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA ....Messrs. Vinda de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON ....Mr. Crettier.
SINGAPORE......Messrs. Sayle & Co.
BANGKOK ....Messrs. A. Bjurling & Co.
LONDON ....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON ....Messrs. Geo. Street & Co.
LONDON ....Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK......Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 27th January, 1883.

FOR SALE.

ON PRIVATE SALE.

THE well-known STAR HOTEL with a Lease to 1st December, 1890. Rent moderate. Proprietor retiring on account of Failing Health. For Further information apply to the Proprietor, F. A. LINDE. 8th October, 1883. [1840

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874 HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE. CARLOWITZ & CO. Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [1259

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, January, 1867. [22

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE, By Dr. DEVAN, With many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography. PRICE:— In Paper Wrapper............$1.50 Neatly Bound............$2.00 Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

"JAPAN GAZETTE," YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received at this Office. *Hongkong Daily Press* Office, Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese *Daily Press*), PUBLISHED DAILY, Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bonâ fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, the COMMERCIAL JOURNAL for CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c., Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail, contains the LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE, REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES, THE LATEST TELEGRAMS, together with the POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS of the Fortnight.

The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1852. L. P. FISHER'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY, ROOMS 20 AND 21, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, CALIFORNIA STREET, S. F.

N.B.—ADVERTISING SOLICITED for all Newspapers published on the Pacific Coast, the Sandwich Islands, Polynesia, Mexican Ports, Panama, Valparaiso, Japan, China, New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, the Eastern States, and Europe. Files of nearly every Newspaper published on the Pacific Coast are kept constantly on hand, and all Advertisers are allowed free access to them during business hours.

The "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" is kept on file at the Office of L. P. FISHER, who is authorised to receive Advertisements.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION. An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

For comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "BANGALORE" will leave for the above place TO-DAY, the 9th November, at FOUR P.M. E. L. WOODIN, Acting Superintendent. 2nd November, 1883. [1992

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG, VIA SUEZ CANAL. (Taking Cargo at through rates for NEW YORK.)

THE Steamship "CARDIGANSHIRE," Courtney, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 9th November. For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. 22nd October, 1883. [1707

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship "NAMOA," Captain Westoby, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 11th inst., at DAYLIGHT. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers. 7th November, 1883. [2023

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUI.

THE Steamship "CHINA," Captain H. Schoer, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, 11th instant, at DAYLIGHT. For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG. 8th November, 1883. [2026

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship "ELECTRA," will leave for the above place on TUESDAY, the 13th instant. Loading will commence on the 7th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to SOEY SHING, Bonham Strand. 6th November, 1883. [2012

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship "MORAY," Captain Duncan, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at THREE P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. 7th November, 1883. [2024

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE).

THE Company's Steamship "AGAMEMNON," Captain Wilding, will be despatched as above on or about the 15th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. 7th November, 1883. [2019

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "AJAX," Captain Riley, will be despatched as above on or about the 17th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. 1st November, 1883. [1906

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND.)

THE Steamship "HOIHOW," Captain Vardin, will be despatched as above on or about the 20th November. This vessel has unusually good Cabin Accommodation upon the upper deck. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. 5th November, 1883. [2003

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI AND HIOGO.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA).

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "ZAMBESI," will leave for the above place on FRIDAY, the 16th November, at 12 (NOON) O'CLOCK. E. L. WOODIN, Acting Superintendent. 2nd November, 1883.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Ship "OTTO," Fortmann, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. 1st November 1883. [1990

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Ship "GUSTAV & OSCAR," Seemann, Master, will load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. 25th October, 1883. [1948

FOR HAMBURG, DIRECT.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Bark "ANNA," Jessen, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co. 1st November, 1883. [1986

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THE Steamship "LIBAN," Labie, Commander, will sail on or about the 12th November, for MARSEILLES, VIA SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, and SUEZ; and with leave to call at PENANG and TUTICORIN. In connection with these Steamers the Company runs a Line from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON, leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the Steamer from CHINA.

The Company also runs Steamers regularly from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by which through freight may be booked.

The Company has a forwarding Agency at Paris, 9, RUE DE ROUGEMONT, giving special facilities to Shippers.

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The line is noted for its Cuisine, and Beer and table Wines are included in the passage money.

RETURN TICKETS are now granted by the Steamers of this line available for 6 or 12 months to be reckoned from the date of arrival at Marseilles of the Steamer for which the Ticket is issued to the date of re-embarkation there of the Holder of the Ticket.

Special rates are arranged for families.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. 9th October, 1883. [1851

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, AND LONDON; ALSO BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "ROHILLA," Captain W. Barratt, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON Direct *viâ* SUEZ CANAL and usual ports of call, on TUESDAY, the 13th November, at FOUR P.M.

Cargo will be received on board and Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until TEN A.M., on the day of sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

CHEAP RESERVED ACCOMMODATION can be obtained in this Company's Steamers; for particulars apply at the Office.

N.B.—This steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN, Acting Superintendent. 2nd November, 1883.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

STEAM TO NAGASAKI AND KOBE, VIA INLAND SEA. (Taking Cargo for YOKOHAMA and VLADIVOSTOCK.)

THE "KUMAMOTO-MARU," Captain DRUMMOND, due here on or about the 8th inst., will be despatched as above about TUESDAY, the 13th instant.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to ONE P.M., of the day of Sailing.

No Bill of Lading signed under $2 Freight.

All Claims for Damage must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Cargo and Passengers for Yokohama will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe, and for Vladivostock at Nagasaki.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Offices, Praya Central, Ground Floor of Messrs. Russell & Co.

H. J. H. TRIPP, Agent. 2nd November, 1883.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE; VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, with the option of calling at Honolulu, on SATURDAY, the 17th November, 1883, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 °/. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 °/. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 °/. from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent. 29th October, 1883.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

A. APCAR, Brit. str., MacTavish.—David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
CANTON, Brit. str., J. C. Jaques.—Kwong Yuen.
CHEANG HOCK KIAN, Brit. str., F. Webb.—Bun Hin & Co.
DE BAY, British str., J. Lee.—Mitsu Bishi M. S. S. Co.
MANHEIM, Swedish 3-m. schooner, A. P. Jansson.—Siemssen & Co.
NARDOO, Brit. bk., Morrison.—Siemssen & Co.
N. GIBSON, Am. bk., F. C. Bailey.—Borneo Co., Limited.
P. C. CHOW KLAO, Brit. str., H. H. Lightwood.—Chinese.
TWILIGHT, Am. ship, Warland.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
VORTIGERN, Brit. str., J. Brown.—Ah Yon.
WM. MANSON, Brit. bark, H. Kindred.—Chinese.
WILD WOOD, Am. bk., Sawyer.—Russell & Co.
ZOUAVE, Am. ship, C. R. Saper.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

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"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.

The O. & O. steamer *Coptic*, with the next American mail, left Yokohama on the 2nd, and may be looked for here on or about the 9th inst.

The P. M. steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro* with the succeeding American mail, left San Francisco on the 24th October, and is due here on or about the 23rd inst.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The N. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Compta* left Batavia on the 1st, and is due here on the 11th inst.

The Ocean Steamship Company's steamer *Agamemnon* left Singapore on the morning of the 6th, and is due here on or about the 13th instant.

The steamer *Suez* left Sydney on the 26th October, and is due here on or about the 25th November.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

☞ The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is always corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet "ROHILLA" will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe and countries beyond, *via Brindisi*; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE U. S. PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet "OCEANIC" will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th November, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—
2.15 P.M. Registry ceases.
2.30 P.M. Post Office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet "PEIHO," will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th November, with Mails to the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, *via* Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India (*viâ* Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

Day before Departure.

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

Day of Departure.

7 A.M., Post Office opens.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until time of departure.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the British Contract Packet:—

Day of Departure.

NOON.—Money Order Office closes.
2.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
3.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
3.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of 10 cents until
3.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.
3.40 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with late fee of 10 cents, until time of departure.

TEA MUSTERS.

Persons who send Musters of Tea through the Post in Tins are requested to have them made flat or square instead of round, as it is impossible to pack round tins securely in the mail bags. It is believed that the tea will travel more safely in flat tins, which are not so liable as round ones to be bulged in.

4 by 3 by 1½ inches is suggested as a good size. The tins should not have sharp corners.

Boxes of letters are sometimes received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a seal.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed $50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SAILING SHIP.

When it is desired to forward letters to the United States by a sailing ship which is not notified as carrying a mail, it is only necessary to post the letters in the ordinary way, marked with the name of the ship, and prepaid 10 cents per half ounce as usual. The Post Office then undertakes the duty of obtaining notice of departure and despatching the correspondence. It is requested that the letters be posted if possible at least one day before the date fixed for sailing.

Letters containing Stamps should be registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

No responsibility can be accepted by the Post Office for erroneous replies to verbal enquiries, or to notes addressed to subordinate officers. The shroffs told off to sell stamps should especially not be regarded as able to give correct information. The Postal Guide alone is the standard on all points on which such information may be required.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office are allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a chit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.

1.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers,* Bandmasters, Army Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First Class) Writers or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom by mail at the rate of four cents (twopence) each, which may be prepaid, either in Imperial or in Hongkong Stamps. By private steamer the postage is 2 cents (one penny), which is also the general rate of Postage on Soldiers' and Sailors' letters sent elsewhere.

2.—The same privileges apply to letters addressed to the Privates and Non-commissioned Officers named above.

3.—Private steamers leave Hongkong for London about every ten days.

4.—The letters must not exceed half an ounce. No handkerchiefs, jewellery, &c., can be sent, even with the ends open.

5.—If from a Soldier or Sailor his class and description must be stated in full on the letter, the cover of which must be signed by the Commanding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c., in full. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class and description, with name of regiment, ship, &c., must be stated in full.

6.—Soldiers and Sailors have no privileged with regard to books or papers, nor can these be prepaid with Imperial Stamps.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz.:—Conductor Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

EXTRACTS.

WHY?

Sometimes how near you are,
Sometimes how dear you are;
Then, then, so far, so far,
Like some far star you are.

Sometimes, through you; through you,
I see the gray sky blue,
And feel the warmth of May
In the December day.

Sometimes, sometimes I let
All burdens fall, forget
All cares and every fear
In your sweet atmosphere.

Then, then, alas, alas!
Why does it come to pass,
Before the hour goes by,
Before my dream doth die,

I drift and drift away
Out of your light of day
Out of your warmth and cheer,
Your blessed atmosphere?

Why does it come to pass
Alas, and still alas
Why doth the world prevail
Why doth the spirit fail,

And hide itself away
Behind its wall of clay,
Since time began—alas!
Why does it come to pass?

NORA PERRY.

AN ALGERIAN LION STORY.

How I came to be sitting in very good company, one glorious September evening, in the little moon-lighted garden of the hotel at Algiers is neither here nor there.

My companions about the round table, which was garnished with slim bottles, glasses, and piles of cigarettes, were all Frenchmen—three old Algerian colonists, the fourth an ex-lieutenant of the navy who had exchanged a life on the ocean wave for that of a hunter in three-quarters of the globe.

Before dinner I had picked up in the saloon Du Chaillu's gorilla-book, which I had never seen before, and my saying something about this turned the conversation in the garden upon wild beasts and the hunting of them.

Some wonderful stories were told, especially by the ex-sailor, though not a bit more wonderful than many one hears from old Indian sportsmen.

For the matter of that the most extraordinary sporting story I ever heard was told by—of all men in the world—a bare-hunter, who capped therewith a snake-and-elephant narrative, quite unique of its kind.

Presently, a short silence, caused by the uncorking and tasting of a new bottle of hermitage, was broken by the eldest of the party, who had not said much before. He was a good-looking man of fifty, with beard grayer than his head, and a merry twinkle in his eyes. What he said I shall repeat, for sake of clearness in the first person, as he told the story himself.

"The adventure of which I am going to tell you, gentlemen, happened to me a good many years ago. It was my first serious interview with a lion. Like most serious things it had a comic side, too.

"I was a young man then, and had been some half dozen years in Constantine farming in partnership with a friend, an old colonist, whose acquaintance I had made on board ship coming out from Marseilles.

"Our business was corn and cattle-raising, and we did very well together, untill my partner died of a fever, and after that I took a dislike to the place. I thought I would shift my ground into this province. Algiers, push toward the frontier, and get a grant of Government land and make a farm of it. So, getting a neighbour to give an eye to things in my absence, I started on my prospecting expedition.

"I say I, but I should say we, for there were three of us, sworn comrades as ever were.

"First there was your humble servant; secondly, there was my horse 'Marengo,' a better never looked through a bridle. He was bred between a Barb sire and an English mare belonging to the Colonel of Chasseurs, of whom I bought him in town, when his regiment was going home. He stood about fifteen hands two, carried the Barb head, and the rest of the body was all bone and muscle. His temper was as good as his courage was high; me, he would follow about like a dog, but he had one failing, and that was an insuperable objection to the close proximity of anything, except one thing, that stood on four legs. We all have our peculiarities, and this was his. Bipeds were all very well, but multiply the legs by two, and he let fly immediately, and never missed his aim.

"Such was 'Marengo.'

"Thirdly, there was 'Cognac,' the faithfulest, the most honest, the oddest, and the wickedest little dog the world ever saw. He was more like a terrier than anything else, with a short yellow coat, a fox's head, very long ears, and a very short tail. The shrillness of his bark pierced your ears like a knife, but the awfulness of his howl—he always howled if left alone—baffles description. During the fourteen years I had him, he seldom left me day or night. On a journey he would run beside me, and when tired get up and sit in my wallet. The great pleasure of his life was to steal behind people and secretly bite their legs.

"By some mysterious affinity, he and 'Marengo' were friends from the first. They now sleep under the same tree.

"Well, we started, and after going over a good deal of ground, I thought I had decided on a location, and turned my face homeward. My direction was by Alma, to strike the great road that runs under the Atlas into Constantine.

"It was about eight o'clock one morning, when I had been some two hours in the saddle, that I emerged from a narrow valley, or ravine, through which the road ran, on to a sandy plain, dotted with bushes and scrub.

"I had just laid the reins on 'Marengo's' neck, when suddenly he gave a tremendous shy that pitched me clean off.

"The next minute, with a horrible roar, a lion sprang right at his head.

"I made sure he was on the top of him, and so he would have been, but, as 'Marengo' wheeled short round like lightning on his hind legs, the streaming reins caught the brute's forepaw, and, as it were, tripped him, so that he fell sideways on the road.

"The heavy jerk nearly brought the horse down, but the throat-lash broke, the bridle was pulled over his ears, and, recovering himself, he darted away among a grove of trees that stood by the wayside.

"So intent was the lion on the horse, that he paid no attention to me, lying defenceless before him.

"Crawling swiftly along the ground, he pursued 'Marengo,' whom I gave up for lost—for his chance against the lithe brute among the trees seemed hopeless.

"However, as luck would have it, there was an open space about a dozen yards across. In the centre of this 'Marengo' took his stand, with his tail toward the lion and his head turned sharply back over his shoulder, watching him.

"He stood quite still, except for the slight shifting of his hind feet and lifting of his quarters, which I knew meant mischief.

"The lion probably thought so, too, for he kept dodging to try and take his opponent by a flank movement. But the old horse knew his game, and pivoting on his forelegs still brought his stern guns to bear on the enemy.

"Soon, with a roar, the lion made his spring, but 'Marengo' lashed out both heels together with such excellent judgment of time and distance, that, catching him full in the chest, he knocked him all of a heap to the ground, where he lay motionless. Then with a neigh of triumph and a flourish of his heels, away he galloped through the grove, out on to the plain and was safe.

"The lion lay so still that I thought he was dead, or at any rate quite *hors du combat*, and was just running to pick up the bridle and follow 'Marengo' when he sat up on his haunches. This made me stop.

"As he sat there with his head loosely wagging from side to side, and mouth half open, he looked quite vacant and idiotic.

"Suddenly his head stopped wagging, he pricked his ears, and by the flash of his eye and changed expression, I knew he had seen me.

"Only one thing was to be done, and I did it. The outermost tree was large and low-branched. To it I ran, and up it I scrambled, and just perched in a fork about fifteen feet from terra firma as the lion arrived at the bottom.

"Looking up at me with two red-hot coals for eyes, his long nervous tail lashing his sides, every hair on his body turned to wire, and his great claws protruded, he chattered at me as a cat chatters at a bird out of reach. His jaws snapped like a steel trap, and his look was perfectly diabolical. When he was tired of chattering, he stood and growled.

"Catching sight of the bridle, he walked to it, smelled it, patted it, and came back and lay down and glared at me.

"My carbine—confound it!—was slung at my saddle. My only weapon, besides my hanger, was a pocket-pistol, double-barrelled, and what in those days we called a breech-loader—that is, the barrels unscrewed to load, and then screwed on again.

"It would have been a handy weapon against a man at close quarters, for it threw a good ball; but for a lion! Besides, the beast was too far off.

"Then the thought flashed into my mind, where was 'Cognac?'

"I supposed he had run away and hidden somewhere. If the lion got sight of him, it would, I knew, be soon over with the poor little fellow.

"All at once there arose, close at hand, an awful and familiar yell. It had a strange muffled tone, but there was no mistaking 'Cognac's' voice.

"Again it came, resonant, long-drawn, and sepulchral. It seemed to come from inside the tree. Where the deuce was he?

"The lion appeared utterly astonished and turned his ears so far back to listen that they were almost inside out, when from some hole among the roots of the tree there popped a small yellow head with long ears.

"Down, down, 'Cognac!' I cried in my agony; 'go back, sir!'

"A cry of wild delight, cut short by a piteous whine, was his reply, as he spied me, and then dashing fully a yard toward the lion, he barked defiantly.

"With a low growl and ruffling mane, the beast charged at the little dog.

"Back went 'Cognac' into his cave as quick as a rabbit, and stormed at him from inside.

"Thrusting his great paw right down the hole, the lion tried to claw him out. Oh, how I trembled for 'Cognac!'

"But he kept up such a ceaseless fire of snapping and snarling that it was plain he was either well round a corner or that the hole was deep enough for his safety.

All the same, to see the great cowardly beast digging away at my poor little dog like that was more than I could stand. Cocking my pistol, I shouted and as he looked up I fired at his bloodshot eye. He shook his head, and I gave him the other barrel.

"With a scream of rage he bounded back. 'Cognac' immediately shot forth his head and insulted him with jeering barks.

"But he was not to be drawn again, and after a bit lay down further off and pretended to go to sleep. 'Cognac' barked at him until he was tired, and then retired into his castle.

"Reloading, I found I had only three bullets left, and concluded to reserve them for a crisis.

"It was now past noon. To beguile the time, I smoked a pipe or two, sang a song, cut my name, 'Cognac's' and 'Marengo's' on the trees, leaving a space for the lion's which I determined should be 'Wellington.' I wished he would go away. Having some milk in my bottle, I took a drink, and should have liked to give some to 'Cognac.' The lion began to pant, with his red, thorny tongue hanging a foot out of his mouth. He was a mangy and disreputable looking brute as ever I saw. By and by he got up and snuffed the air all round him, and then, without as much as looking at me, walked off and went deliberately down the road.

"Slipping to the ground, I caught up 'Cognac,' who had crept out directly, and, after looking carefully round for the lion, was smothering me with caresses. The lion was turning toward a bushy clump in a hollow about two hundred yards off. That light green foliage—willows, water! Had the cunning brute sniffed it out?

"Anyhow, it was a relief to stretch one's legs after sitting six mortal hours on a branch. The lion disappeared round the bushes. I strained my eyes over the plain, but could see nothing moving. Then I gave 'Cognac' a drink of milk and a few bits of bread-cake, for which he was very grateful. Of course it was no use beginning a race against a lion with only 200 yards start in any number of miles. The tree was better than that.

"All the same he was a long time; perhaps he was really gone for good. Bah! there came his ugly head round the corner again, making straight for us.

"When he was pretty near I kissed 'Cognac' and threw a bit of cake into the hole. Then I climbed again to my perch, 'Cognac' retired growling into his fortress, and the beast of a lion mounted guard over us as before.

"He looked quite cool and comfortable, and had evidently had a good drink.

"Another hour and he was still there.

"While I was wandering how long he really meant to stay, and if I was destined to spend all night on a bough like a monkey, and on very short commons, he got up, and walking quietly to the foot of the tree, without uttering a sound, sprang up at me with all his might.

"He was quite a yard short, but I was so startled that I nearly lost my balance.

"His coup having failed, he lay down right under the branch I was on, couching his head on his paws as if to hide his mortification.

"Suddenly the thought came into my mind: Why not make a devil, and drop it on his back? I dismissed it as ridiculous, but it came again. As we have all, including our English friend here, been boys, you know what I mean—not a fallen angel, but the gun-powder devil.

"Good! Well, it seemed feasible—I would try it.

"I had plenty of powder in my little flask, so pouring some into my hand I moistened it well with spittle and kneaded away until it came out a tiny Vesuvius of black paste. Then I formed the little crater, which I filled with a few grains of dry powder, and set it carefully on the branch.

"My hands shook so, with excitement I could hardly hold the flint and steel; but I struck and struck—the tinder ignited—now, Vesuvius!

"Whiff, whiz! The lion looked up directly, but I dropped it plump on the back of his neck. For an instant he did not seem to know what had happened; then with an angry growl up he jumped and tore savagely at the big fiery flea on his back, which sent a shower of sparks into his mouth and nose.

"Again and again he tried, and then raved wildly about, using horrible leonine language, and no wonder, for the devil had worked well down among his greasy hair and must have stung him like a hundred hornets. His back hair and mane burst into a flame, and he shrieked with rage and terror. Then he went stark, staring mad, clapping his tail between his legs, laid back his ears, and went out of the grove at twenty mil es an hour, and disappeared up the ravine.

"Almost as mad as the lion with joy, and feeling sure he was gone for good, I tumbled down the tree and ran off along the road as hard as I could, with 'Cognac' barking at my heels. By and by I had to pull up, for the sun was still very hot; but I walked as fast as I could, looking out all the time for 'Marengo' who would not, I knew, go very far from his master. Presently I spied him in a hollow. A whistle, and, whinnying with delight, he trotted up and laid his head on my shoulder.

"In my hurry I had forgotten the bridle, but with my belt and handkerchief I extemporized a halter, tied one end round his nose, and catching up 'Cognac,' mounted, and galloped off, defying all the lions in Africa to catch me.

"There were still two hours before sunset to reach the next village, and by hard riding I did it. That we all three of us enjoyed our suppers goes without saying. And that gentlemen, is my story."

We agreed it was wonderful.—*All the Year Round.*

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

An interesting discovery, which is attracting a great deal of attention, has just been made near Sandwich. Owing to the sea having washed away a large quantity of sand from the mouth of the River Stour an obstruction was noticed in the bed of the river, and the matter having been brought under the notice of the Sandwich Haven authorities by boatmen using the river, an examination was made, which led to the discovery of the hull of a vessel of the lugger class of between 30 and 40 tons. It was in a remarkably fine state of preservation, and must have been lying there at least 150 or 200 years, so long, in fact, that some portions of her had become petrified. From her appearance there is little doubt that she was engaged in the smuggling trade, and from the circumstance under which she was found it is supposed that she was chased by a Government vessel and sunk by a shot. This opinion is strongly supported by the fact that an iron shot, weighing 14lb. and now covered by a casing of stone, was found in the hull, and had evidently passed through the timbers. In the vessel were also found several old-fashioned demijohns or stone jars, such as was used by smugglers, and, incredible as it may suppear, in one of them, which was securely sealed, some very strong-smelling liquor was found. Some packages of what appeared to be tobacco were also found in the bottom of the vessel. The authorities, fearing that if allowed to remain the wreck might become dangerous to the navigation of the river, are taking steps to remove it, and during the past few days considerable quantities of timber have been conveyed to Sandwich and landed on the quay. In taking the craft to pieces, it was found that she had been built with wooden pegs, no nails of any description having been used. The demijohns and other articles of interest found in her are in the possession of Mr. Hughes, the mayor.

COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

In answer to an inquirer designated "Smith," who wrote to the *New York Times* to ask which is the best language, English, German, or French, that paper makes the following characteristic reply:—Mr Smith being alive to the fact that every man ought to speak some language, evidently desires to select a good one. He limits himself to English, German, and French, and of these languages he intends to "got the best." As yet he is ignorant of any language whatever, being in the habit of speaking low Scotch, and it is a pleasure to further his laudable desire for information. In deciding which is the best of the three great modern languages, much depends upon the purpose for which Mr. Smith wishes to use language. If he intends to become a mule-driver, or to live in a boarding house, with a man who is learning to play the flute, he will get better results with English than with any other tongue. Both the Frenchman and the German can swear—the one in a feeble and the other in a clumsy way—but for effective profanity there is no language like the English. Both Dean Alford and Dean Trench have borne explicit testimony to the value of English for swearing purposes, and have declared that no man can swear in a really workmanlike way in any other language. The poverty of the French language in point of profanity is shown by the fact that Frenchmen never drive mules. What living mule is there who would deign to move when spurred on by such week remarks as "Holy Blue" or "Name of a Pipe?" To drive a mule in German is almost equally difficult, for few mules can be moved to activity by calling them "pig-dogs." The poverty of French and German in profane expressions was feelingly lamented by both Calvin and Luther, and there has been no substantial improvement in this respect in either language in spite of the spread of Protestantism and Republican ideas. If Mr. Smith thinks of becoming a Western statesman, he will, of course, find English more useful than any other language, if for no other reason than that French and German are incompatible with poker. Such a remark as "I go you five better," could not be expressed in either of those two languages, and hence poker is practically unknown on the Continent of Europe. So, too, neither French nor German can be effectively used at sea—a fact which explains the maritime inferiority of France and Germany to England. How can a people ever become sailors, who call starboard "*babord*," and how can a German ever order a sailor to "let go the weather maintop-gallant-studding-sail halyard" when the genius of the language requires that such a remark should be expressed in thirty-four German words averaging seven syllables each? Perhaps Mr. Smith proposes to become a journalist or an author. In that case, by all means, let him write English. As written languages French and German are below contempt. What possible defence can there be made for a language in which "beer" is spelled "bier," and "swine," is spelled "schwein"? How can any man hope to write successfully for the Press in a language where, as in French, about half the letters in each word are silent, or, in other words, exist only for the purpose of increasing the labour of the writer and exasperating the proof-reader? We may concede that both German and French have their uses. For example, a man who desires to be a Concord philosopher can express himself more vaguely in German than he can in any other language; and a woman can talk to her husband who has been out late at night nearly three times as much in French in the course of half an hour as she could in English in the same time. Still, English is undoubtedly the best language for Mr. Smith's purposes, and he would do well to learn it without delay.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 8th Nov., 1883.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.95 to 3.10
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$83.50 to 93.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$98.00 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$112.00 to 116.50
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$78.00 to 79.50
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.60 to 3.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.55 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.55 to 2.65
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.55 to 1.63
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.77 to 1.85
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.22
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.65 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.97 to 2.99
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 6lbs. p. pe.	$1.20 to 1.25
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 7lbs. p. pe.	$1.35 to 1.70
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XO p. pe.	$1.80 to 1.85
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. VV p. pe.	$2.30 to 2.35
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XX p. pe.	$2.45 to 2.50
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.63 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.66 to 0.78
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.23 to 0.20
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.60
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.80 to 3.85
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.45 to 3.50
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.20 to 3.25
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.05 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EE, per piece	$5.30 to 5.32
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.63

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.45 to 3.55
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$3.75 to 3.85
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.35 to 4.45
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$5.79 to 5.75
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$6.05 to 6.70
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$6.63 to 7.70
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$6.70 to 6.75
Lastings, DD, per piece	$12.50 to 13.20
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.73

METALS.

Iron, Nail Road, per picul	$2.65 to 2.70
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$2.85 to 3.10
Iron, Bar, per picul	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.25 to 6.35
Lead, WB, per picul	$5.00 to 5.10
Lead, LB, per picul	$4.90 to 4.95
Lead, Hole Chop, per picul	$4.85 to 5.00
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$55.00 to 55.3
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$55.00 to 55.2
Steel, English, per tub	$3.65 to 3.75
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.15 to 4.25
Spelter, per picul	$4.60 to 5.05
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$33.40 to 34.50
Tin, Plates, per box	$4.30 to 4.95

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$20.00 to 23.00
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$2.45 to 2.55
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.75 to 1.85
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$17.50 to 18.50
Beche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$11.50 to 12.50
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$44.00 to 45.50
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$73.00 to 73.50
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$1,650 to 2,400
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$650 to 730
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$75.00 to 200
Brimstone, per picul	$2.55 to 2.65
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.60 to 8.00

PRODUCE.

Camphor, packed, per picul	$17.50 to 18.50
Camphor, Baroos, clean, per picul	$3,500 to 3,800
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	$1,800 to 1,950
Cardamons, Superior	$125 to 135
Cardamons, Inferior, per picul	$22.00 to 23.00
Cloves, per picul	$35.00 to 36.50
Coals, Adam, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.25 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.25 to —
Coffee, per picul	$32.20 to 34.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$20.50 to 21.00
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$22.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$15.30 to 16.30
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$18.20 to 18.30
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.80 to 17.50
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.20 to 18.30
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$17.50 to 18.30
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.20 to 4.30
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.10 to 4.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.50 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chauchow, per picul	$26.00 to 27.50
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.8.0 to 2.9.5
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 3.2.5 to 3.4.0
Dried Lily Flowers	$7.85 to 8.15
Elephant's Tooth, 4 to 5 pieces	$350 to 300
Elephant's Tooth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.48 to 1.76
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$3.10 to 3.30
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.20 to 6.35
Fungus	$30.00 to 30.50
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.62
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul.	$300 to 485
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul.	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 17.7.0 to 18.0.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 29.5.0 to 31.0.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$34.00 to 41.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.90 to 5.30
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.50 to 4.65
Mushrooms, per picul	$33.00 to 46.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$9.95 to 9.10
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$7.25 to 7.45
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$6.15 to 6.35

Pea Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.20 to 6.45
Peas, White, per picul	$2.05 to 2.[illegible]
Peas, Green, per picul	$1.99 to .20
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.53 to 1.55
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$1.68 to 1.87
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$1.81 to 1.85
Pearl Barley, per picul	$0.53 to .78
Potatoe Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.8.[illegible] to 1.5.5
Patchuck, per picul	$13.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$1.95 to 1.96
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$1.92 to 1.93
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$1.82 to 1.88
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$1.67 to 1.68
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.87 to 1.90
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.75 to 1.76
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.71 to 1.72
Rice, Japan	$2.10 to 2.70
Saltpetre, per picul	$5.95 to 6.25
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$1.95 to 2.10
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$2.35 to 2.40
Sesamum, White, per picul	$3.65 to 3.95
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.4.5 to 2.5.5
Sharksfins, per picul	$35.00 to 60.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 30.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$11.50 to 12.00
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 5.50
Straits Produce, &c.—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$4.17 to 4.37
Pepper, White, per picul	$21.70 to 22.00
Pepper, Black, per picul	$13.50 to 13.90
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.80 to 5.5
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$4.35 to 4.65
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$4.80 to 4.85
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$21.50 to 22.56
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.45 to 1.65
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to 2.85
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl.	$7.50 to 8.05
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl.	$6.75 to 6.93
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$4.25 to 4.30
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$8.90 to 9.06
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$9.65 to 9.70
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$6.75 to 7.80
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$7.60 to 7.70
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.15 to 2.2[illegible]
Wheat, Japan, per picul	$2.15 to 2.2[illegible]
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.8.5 to 6.1.0
Window Glass, per box	$3.65 to 3.70

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Activ	Oct. 31	Revsbech	Dan. str	268	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Amatista	Nov. 8	Theband	Brit. str	520	Russell & Co.	
Arratoon Apcar	Oct. 22	Mactavish	Brit. str	1392	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Calcutta
Bangalore	Nov. 4	Hassall	Brit. str	1300	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay
Bellerophon	Nov. 6	Freeman	Brit. str	1398	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai
Canton	Nov. 1	J. C. Jaques	Brit. str	1095	Chinese	
China	Oct. 13	Schoer	Ger. str	643	Yuen Fat Hong	Tamsui
De Bay	Nov. 7	J. J. Lee	Brit. str	1037	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Don Juan	Oct. 29	J. Marques	Span. str	654	Brandao & Co	
Electra	Oct. 10	E. Kaler	Ger. str	1162	Soey Shing	Saigon
Emuy	June 30	Rementaria	Span. str	222	Remedios & Co	
Fame	—	Stopani	Brit. str	117	H. & W. Dock Co.	
Fokien	Nov. 7	H. Harris	Brit. str	509	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Tamsui
Hailoong	Oct. 26	F. Ashton	Brit. str	277	Douglas Lapraik & Co	
Hainan	Oct. 20	J. Woons	Brit. str	231	Afong	Mauritius
Hankow	—	J. Ogston	Brit. str	2235	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Honam	—	T. T. Bonning	Brit. str	1344	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Laid up
Kiukiang	—	Lefavour	Brit. str	1081	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kiungchow	—	S. W. Goggin	Brit. str	283	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Madras	Oct. 29	J. W. Swan	Brit. str	1083	Thomas Howard & Co	
Moray	Nov. 5	Duncan	Brit. str	1427	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Calcutta
Namoa	Nov. 6	G. Westoby	Brit. str	862	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Coast Ports
Nepaul	Nov. 8	H. Wyatt	Brit. str	1987	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Ningpo	Nov. 3	Cass	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Oceanic	Oct. 27	Davison	Brit. str	1808	O. & O. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
P. C. Chem Kiao	Nov. 5	Lightwood	Brit. str	1000	Chinese	
Powan	—	—	Brit. str	1842	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Romulus	Oct. 27	Fremoya	Span. str	531	Dann, Melbye & Co	
Salteo	Nov. 7	Aranguren	Fr. str	323	A. R. Marty	
Sea Gull		Haydon	Amr. str	48	C. Traders' Insurance Co	
Tannadice	Nov. 7	Green	Brit. str	1500	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Tromp	Oct. 11	A. S. Roe	Dut. str	137	Ed. Schellhass & Co	For sale
Vortigern	Oct. 23	J. Brown	Brit. str	879	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Wells	Nov. 5	E. Piper	Ger. str	893	Wieler & Co	
White Cloud	—	A. Bonning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Yottung	—	—	Brit. str	286	Chinese	

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Asteria	Sept. 25	Samuel Cox	Brit. bg	211	Order	
Bothwell Castle	Oct. 26	Jas. Romney	Brit. bk	592	Chinese	
Comet	Nov. 2	Siegener	Ger. sh	1033	Captain	
Diamond	Oct. 31	Ness	Brit. bk	391	Captain	
Else	Nov. 7	Brickmeier	Ger. bg	287	Wieler & Co	
Ernst	Oct. 29	Hildebrand	Ger. sch	356	Wieler & Co	
Gustav & Oscar	Oct. 2	G. Seemann	Ger. sh	1352	Russell & Co	New York
Haydn Brown	Oct. 15	Havener	Amr. bk	822	Russell & Co	
Jas. A. Borland	Sept. 8	J. H. Kent	Amr. bk	635	Russell & Co	
Magic	Aug. 20	White	Brit. sch	214	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	London
Marie	Aug. 27	T'aschefsky	Ger. bk	430	Captain	
Mount Lebanon	Sept. 16	C. H. Nelson	Brit. bkn	530	Chinese	
Nardoo	Oct. 29	Morrison	Brit. bk	379	Siemssen & Co	
N. Gibson	Nov. 3	T. C. Bailey	Amr. bk	704	Borneo Co., Limited	
Oneida	Oct. 27	Carver	Amr. sh	1130	Russell & Co	
Otto	Oct. 31	Fortmann	Ger. sh	1205	Russell & Co	New York
Sachem	Nov. 4	Small	Amr. sh	1380	O. & O. S. N. Co	
Spartan	July 26	Vincent	Am. sch	85	W. H. Ray	
S. S. Ridgway	Sept. 13	Townsend	Amr. bk	833	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Three Brothers	Sept. 1	H. Kahleke	Brit. bk	368	Chinese	
Twilight	June 8	Warland	Amr. sh	1363	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Walls Castle	Oct. 23	Kennett	Brit. bk	626	Lane, Crawford & Co	
Wild Wood	Sept. 23	Sawyer	Amr. bk	1006	Russell & Co	
W. Minstrel	Nov. 4	Sevewright	Brit. bk	363	Captain	
Wm. Manson	Oct. 1	H. Kindred	Brit. bk	366	Russell & Co	London
Wrecker	July 16	Holmes	Am. lorch	55	Blackhead & Co	
Zouave	Aug. 3	R. C. Soper	Amr. sh	1202	P. & O. S. N. Co	

MACAO.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Kiang-ping	—	Holmes	Chi. str	360	C. M. S. N. Co	Canton
Yot-sai	—	Lefavour	Brit. str	115	H., C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton

WHAMPOA.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Manheim	Oct. 28	A. P. Jansson	Swd. sch	463	Siemssen & Co	

AMOY.

IN PORT ON 5TH NOVEMBER, 1883.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Annie	Nov. 1	Kroencke	Ger. bk	424	Pasedag & Co	
Bride	Nov. 4	Sutherland	Brit. bk	300	Russell & Co	
Brunette	Oct. 15	Turnbull	Brit. bk	375	H. A. Peterson & Co	
Friedrich	Nov. 3	T. Mots	Ger. sch	295	Pasedag & Co	
Helene	May 1	—	Ger. bk	250	Boyd & Co	Laid up
Hilda Maria	Oct. 16	E. Tonnis	Ger. bk	275	Pasedag & Co	
Printemps	Oct. 26	Gaillard	Fren. bk	337	H. A. Peterson & Co	

FOOCHOW.

IN PORT ON 27TH OCTOBER, 1883.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
K'stina Nilsson	Oct. 13	Thomson	Amr. bg	297	Russell & Co	

SHANGHAI.

IN PORT ON 31ST OCTOBER, 1883.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
A. E. Sleeper	Oct. 29	Sleeper	Amr. bk	463	Russell & Co	
Anglo-Indian	Oct. 16	Henningsen	Brit. bk	444	Nils Moller	
Batavia	Oct. 19	Oberg	Brit. bk	366	Nils Moller	
Chingtah	Aug. 10	Taylor	Chi. bk	472	C. M. S. N. Co	
Chloris	Oct. 7	Malgen	Ger. bk	334	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Earl of Elgin	Aug. 28	Morrison	Brit. bk	979	S. C. Farnham & Co	
Edward May	Oct. 19	Johnson	Amr. bk	890	W. Hewett & Co.	
George	Oct. 18	Grant	Brit. bk	895	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Hedvig	Oct. 25	Norquay	Brit. bk	375	Nils Moller	
Hugo & Otto	Oct. 20	Koedt	Nor. bk	370	Lewis & Hopkins	
John D. Brewer	Oct. 20	Josselyn	Amr. bk	926	Russell & Co	
Leander	Aug. 2	Hamilton	Brit. sh	848	Adamson, Bell & Co	London

NAGASAKI.

IN PORT ON 20TH OCTOBER, 1883.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
C'rine Marden	Oct. 14	Danielsen	Brit. sch	—	Ryle Holme	Taku
KabagawaM'ru	Oct. 9	Eckstrand	Jap. bk	1184	M. B. M. Co	
S'noura Maru	Oct. 19	Spiegelthal	Jap. bk	925	M. B. M. Co	

YOKOHAMA.

IN PORT ON 26TH OCTOBER, 1883.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Alma	Nov. 18	Tibbey	Am. sch	52	J. D. Carroll & Co	
Black Diamond	Oct. 2	Boyd	Ger. bk	670	P. Bohm	
Evangeline	Oct. 22	Bell	Brit. sch	345	H. MacArthur	
El v. Beaulieu	Nov. 20	Oetting	Ger. bk	330	Gressor & Co	
Guam	Aug. 23	Marns	Brit. sch	294	Master	
Haddon Hall	Oct. 20	Leighton	Brit. sh	1416	C. Illies & Co	London
Sagitta	Sept. 9	Taylor	Brit. bk	579	Fraser & Co	
Sattara	Oct. 16	Jenkins	Brit. bk	940	Max Baspe & Co	
Socloo	Oct. 20	Balke	Brit. bk	350	M. B. S. S. Co	

MANILA.

IN PORT ON 1ST NOVEMBER, 1883.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Antoinette	Oct. 30		Brit. bk	1118	Martin Dyce & Co	States
Auguste	Oct. 1		Fren. bk	870	Peele, Hubbell & Co	S. Francisco
Bowfell	Oct. 1		Brit. sh	1002	Ker & Co	
Eliz. Nicholson	Oct. 2		Brit. sh	904	Tillson Hermann & Co	
Gran'lee	Sept. 21		Amr. sh	1295	Peele, Hubbell & Co	New York
Mary L. Stone	Oct. 8		Amr. sh	1458	Peele Hubbell & Co	New York
Pepita	July 12		Span. bk	512	J. Reyes & Co	
Polynesian	Aug. 24		Brit. bk	864	Ker & Co	New York
Sea Witch	Oct. 22		Amr. sh	1288	Peele Hubbell & Co	New York
Sooloo	Oct. 29		Amr. sh	963	Ker & Co	
Victor	Oct. 22		Brit. bk	403	Smith, Bell & Co	Liverpool

CEBU.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Inca	Sept. 3		Ger. bk	729	Macleod & Co	Boston
Vikar	Sept. 24		Nor. bk	898	Macleod & Co	Liverpool

ILOILO.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Eliza Childs	Oct. 15		Brit. bk	391	Ker & Co	Channel

BANGKOK.

IN PORT ON 20TH OCTOBER, 1883.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Aline	June 14	Schmiegelow	Siam. sch	347	Wang Lee	
Ann Armytage	Oct. 1	Gracey	Brit. bk	417	Borneo Co., Limited	
Annie	Oct. 15	Moller	Ger. bk	340	A. M. & Co	
Aurora	Oct. 7	Milne	Brit. bk	294	Ban Hong Chan	
Billy Simpson	Oct. 1	Brown	Brit. bk	432	Lee Hang Lee	
Bua Pan	Mar. 8	—	Siam. sh	574	Poh Hee	Laid up
Caroline	Oct. 10	Michelsen	Ger. sch	273	E. Bonneville	
C'ron Kauryo	Sept. 26	Michaelsen	Siam. bk	480	Poh Hee	
China	Mar. 8	—	Siam. bg	199	Chesna Pau	Laid up
Doretta	Oct. 16	Martin	Siam. bg	300	Phra Wichit Sirakye	
Envoy	May 24	Hoff	Siam. bk	330	Hongmoh	
Falcon	Aug. 28	Evans	Siam. bk	368	Kwong Hong	
Foochow	Oct. 16	Petersen	Siam. bg	300	Chinese	
G. Brenatti	Oct. 11	Bisso	Ital. bg	542	Order	
Hero	Mar. 31	Delakoches	Siam. bg	176	Chinese	
Hong Seng	Oct. 14	Reynolds	Siam. bk	516	Chinese	
K. H. Cheong	Sept. 8	Likeng	Siam. sch	175	Chesua Pow	
Kim Chye Seng	Oct. 5	Chinese	Siam. sch	233	Chesua Tit	
Koon Lee	Oct. 6	Hansen	Siam. sch	242	Phya Nakon	
Mercury	May 14	Hennings	Siam. bg	102	Chinese	
Queen of E'land	Sept. 18	Otten	Siam. sh	542	Poh Chin Soo	
Rajah	Oct. 8	Chinese	Brit. sch	63	H. Abdul Tyet	
Rapid	Sept. 26	Steinbring	Siam. bk	429	Wang Lee	
San Francisco	Oct. 10	Oltmann	Ger. sch	251	R. Goetts	
Starlight	Oct. 16	Moller	Siam. bk	570	Poh Tek	

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

NAME.	RIG.	GUNS	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Albatross	screw sloop	4	840	Com. Hicks	Nagasaki
Audacious	double-screw iron frigate	14	4330	Captain R. E. Tracey	Nagasaki
Champion	corvette	14	2340	Captain Powlett	En. R. H'kong
Cleopatra	corvette	14	2610	Capt. H. N. Hippisley	Hongkong
Cockchafer	gunboat	4	470	Commander H. W. Hill	Canton
Curacoa	corvette	14	2540	Captain Anstruther	Shanghai
Daring	composite sloop	4	920	Com. F. J. J. Elliott	Hongkong
Esk	double-screw gunboat	3	340	In reserve	Hongkong
Espoir	gunboat	4	455	Commander Gamble	Hongkong
Flying Fish	sloop	4	840	Lieut.-Com. Hoskyn	Hongkong
Fly	double-screw gun-vessel	4	490	Com. John Hope	Singapore
Foxhound	gunboat	4	470	Lieut.-Com. McQuhae	Cruising
Kestrel	double-screw gun-vessel	4	830	Commander E. Hotham	Shanghai
Linnet	gunboat	5	1050	Com. C. R. Harris	Canton
Magpie	surveying vessel	3	600	Com. Hon. F. Vereker	Sunda straits
Midge	double-screw gun-vessel	4	470	In reserve	Hongkong
Pegasus	sloop	6	970	Com. Bickford	Singapore
Sapphire	corvette	12	2360	Capt. J. R. T. Fullerton	Chefoo
Swift	double-screw gun-vessel	5	1010	Commander Collins	Pakhoi
Tweed	double-screw gunboat	3	340	In reserve	Hongkong
V. Emanuel	receiving ship	20	—	Commodore Cuming	Hongkong
Vigilant	paddle despatch-vessel	2	1230	Lieut.-Com. C. Lindesay	Nagasaki
Wivern	turret-ship	4	1450	In reserve	Hongkong
Zephyr	gunboat	4	530	Lt.-Com. G. N. A. Pollard	Hongkong

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

NAME.	FLAG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Abreck	Russian gunboat	7	300		Vladivostock
Adonis	French gunboat	5	250	Commander Caillard	Saigon
Alert	American corvette	4	150	Commander L. Kempff	Kobe
Cher	French gunboat	—	—	Commander Lafon	Hongkong
Enterprise	American corvette	6	900	Commander Barker	Shanghai
Ermak	Russian transport	—	80	Captain Koltchan	Vladivostock
Essex	American gun-vessel	6	1200	Capt. McCormack	Nagasaki
Hamelin	French cruiser	—	—	Capt. Roustan	Tonquin
Gornostai	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Stark	Vladivostock
Iltis	German gunboat	8	100	Commander Klausa	Canton
Juniata	American corvette	8	—	Com. P. F. Harrington	Canton
Kersaint	French sloop	—	375	Commander Beaumont	Hongkong
La Victorieuse	French frigate	14	750	Captain D. de la Batie	Hongkong
Legaspi	Spanish transport	—	—	Captain R. Valenti	Shanghai
Leipzig	German corvette	16	4800	Captain Herbig	Nagasaki
Lutin	French gunboat	4	100	Captain Rouvier	Canton
Monocacy	American gunboat	6	700	Commander C. S. Cotton	Korea
Morge	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Boyle	Nagasaki
Naezdnik	Russian corvette	13	250	Captain Kalagerass	Yokohama
Nerpa	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Valrondt	Vladivostock
Opritchnik	Russian cruiser	13	250	Capt. B. Ivashentzoff	Hongkong
Palos	American gunboat	6	200	Lieut.-Commander Green	Taiwan
Pensacola	American frigate	—	—	Captain E'sen	Kobe
Richmond	American frigate	14	800	Captain Skerrett	Kobe
Skobeleff	Russian corvette	—	—		Yokohama
Sobol	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Boyle	Nagasaki
Stein	German corvette	19	700	Captain Nostitz	Hongkong
St. Petersburg	Russian transport	6	—	Captain Bauer	Vladivostock
Stosch	German corvette	19	700	Captain von Buchholtz	Hongkong
Tamega	Portuguese gunboat	—	—	Capt. da Costa Cabral	Macao
Tongous	Russian gunboat	—	—	Commander Hack	Vladivostock
Tourville	French frigate	27	—	Captain Bose	Yokohama
Triomphante	French ironclad	14	—	Captain Baux	Shanghai
Velasco	Spanish cruiser	—	—	Capt. T. M. Warleta	Manila
Villars	French corvette	15	600	Captain Dewatre	Shanghai
Volta	French cruiser	—	—	Captain Fournier	Chefoo
Wolf	German gunboat	4	340	Commander von Raven	Shanghai

CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

NAME.	FLAG AND RIG.	GUNS	TONS	H.P.	COMMANDER.	STATION.
Au-lan	Viceroy's gunboat	7	250	75		Hongkong
Choo-hing	Revenue cruiser	2	30	20	—	—
Chien-jui	Revenue cruiser	3	80	17	—	Hongkong
Chien-to	Viceroy's gunboat	7	250	75	J. Stewart	Hongkong
Ching-tsing	Viceroy's gunboat	4	180	60	F. Eessard	—
Chop-sai	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	—
Hai-chong-ching	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	—
Hai-king-ching	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	—
Hoi-tung-hung	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	Leung Yiu Ting	Canton
Peng-chao-hai	Revenue cruiser	4	562	125	Chow Shoi	—
Quang-on	Viceroy's gunboat	4	120	40	Lie-ping-tie	Canton
San Hang	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	Yang Yung Liu	
Tching-on	Viceroy's gunboat	2	120	40	Chinese Admiral	Bogue Forts
Tching-po	Viceroy's gunboat	3	100	40	Ching	Bogue Forts

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